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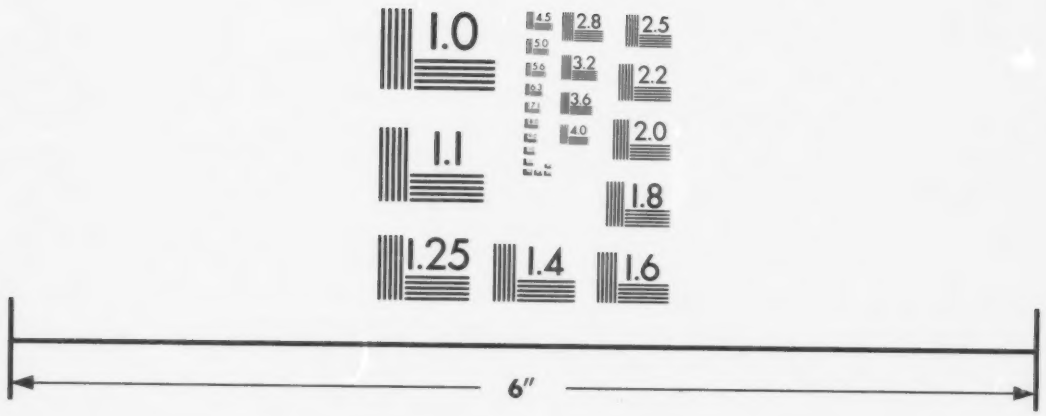

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23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PLO'S 'ARAFAT TO REST DUE TO 'STRENUOUS EFFORTS'

JN180905 Doha QNA in Arabic 0835 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 18 Oct--The Lebanese paper AL-LIWA' reports today that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will rest during the next few days due to the strenuous efforts he put forth recently. The paper adds that 'Arafat felt exhausted yesterday as a result of his continued work. This has prompted the Palestinian leader to take some rest far away from responsibilities. The paper points out that following his return from Ankara and Berlin a few days ago, 'Arafat carried out intensive responsibilities, more than he could endure, a matter which rendered him weak.

'ARAFAT TO ADDRESS UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY IN NOVEMBER

JN180920 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0905 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Oct--In a dispatch from Washington today, the weekly Kuwaiti paper AL-HADAF cites well informed diplomatic sources as saying that Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, will visit New York in early November to attend part of the UN General Assembly meetings. Quoting the same sources, the paper says that 'Arafat will address the UN General Assembly. The paper adds that the sources did not say whether 'Arafat will meet with any U.S. official.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL'S VISIT TO CAIRO DENIED

JN180650 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0530 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN

[Text] A responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution has denied reports circulated yesterday through Arab and international mass media on a top Palestinian official's visit to Cairo and meeting with one of As-Sadat's top aides. This is not the first time that the As-Sadat regime has circulated reports on visits by Palestinian figures to Cairo in order to justify As-Sadat's treason and crime, which he committed through deserting the Arab ranks and seeking protection in the arms of imperialism and Zionism. As-Sadat is also attempting to end his isolation on the Arab and international levels following the signing of the treasonous Camp David accords with the Zionist enemy.

While denying the report in part and parcel, we urge the Arab and international mass media not to (?adopt) As-Sadat's methods and motives by fabricating such deceptions and propagating them.

PLO REPORTED SEEKING SUPPORT FROM WEST BANK MODERATES

TA171700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The PLO has begun to seek a rapprochement with moderates in the territories after having avoided contact with them up to now and even cast doubts on their national affiliations. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari has learned that PLO heads, including Yasir 'Arafat, met with several of these people while the latter were touring Arab countries. Arab sources in Judaea and Samaria told our correspondent that this policy is within the framework of the PLO's attempts to assume a moderate appearance in order to develop closer ties with the West. It may be that some of the notables from the territories who were recently invited to the United States were asked to participate in this PLO publicity campaign.

PLO'S QADDUMI COMMENTS ON EEC'S MIDDLE EAST STAND

NC161100 Beirut MONDAY MORNING in English 15-20 Oct 79 pp 19-21 NC

[Text of interview granted "last week" to MONDAY MORNING correspondent Claude Khouri by Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Are you satisfied with the West European moves in the direction of the PLO so far?

[Answer] There is no doubt that Europe is becoming more open to the PLO by the day. This is evident from the statements that are being made by the officials of the European Economic Community. It was evident to us in the speeches made by the EEC foreign ministers at the U.N. General Assembly this year.

[Question] Do you find the attitudes of all EEC states toward the PLO and the Palestinian cause uniform, or do some of them have more favorable positions than others?

[Answer] You can say that some European states--especially France, Belgium and Italy--have more favorable positions, but the European attitude in general is not bad, and we are trying to evolve it, to move it from the position of support for a Palestinian state.

[Question] Do you expect to be successful in this?

[Answer] Nothing is impossible in this matter. The move from a Palestinian homeland to an independent Palestinian state is possible.

[Question] What are your views on the positions Britain and Holland have adopted on the Palestinian issue?

[Answer] Britain's position is better than Holland's, but Holland's position has been improving since the Dutch MPs' visit to Lebanon.

[Question] At the General Assembly, the EEC declared it was in favor of Resolution 242, of Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967, and of the establishment of a Palestinian homeland. The community also called for an amendment (in one form or another) of Resolution 242 which would take into consideration the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. Does this policy have your approval, or do you expect more EEC support than this?

[Answer] As I just told you, we are trying to evolve the European position as much as possible. We know that the European position is still based on certain faits accomplis and the resolutions of the Security Council. We need to develop that position. We need a new Security Council resolution. If the European states approve that resolution, we will consider their approval a new gain for the Palestinian cause.

[Question] You rarely go to New York without stopping over in Paris and holding talks with the French foreign minister. For a variety of reasons, observers here had expected Abu 'Ammar's first official visit to Europe to be a visit to Paris. As it turned out, he went first to Spain and then to Turkey. Are the French being hesitant?

[Answer] We consider the French position one of the more advanced ones among the EEC states, and there is no reason why Abu 'Ammar shouldn't have started with a visit to France. The fact is, however, that he started with a visit to Vienna, followed by a visit to Madrid--to be followed, in the near future perhaps, by visits to other European states. The visit to France is definitely expected, but France has its own circumstances about which we cannot speculate. So there will be visits to other European countries, and France will not necessarily be the first.

[Question] Can you tell us approximately when Abu 'Ammar will visit Paris?

[Answer] No. The visit is expected. It could be in the near future or the distant future. No dates have been set. An invitation has been extended to Abu 'Ammar by the French Communist Party, by its secretary general, Georges Marchais.

[Question] Do you think Abu 'Ammar will go to France on the strength of that invitation, without waiting for an official invitation from the French Government?

[Answer] The invitation has been accepted in principle. The date of the visit has not been set.

[Question] What other European countries will Abu 'Ammar be visiting?

[Answer] There are a number of them, but we cannot name them.

[Question] The Belgian foreign minister, Henri Simonet, told me last month that his government, in addition to its commitment to the EEC's Middle East policy, calls for an Israeli withdrawal from East Jerusalem. In the light of this position, what hopes are you pinning on your forthcoming trip to Belgium--your first to that country--and your talks with Mr. Simonet?

[Answer] In Brussels, I will be discussing Belgian-PLO relations, the status of our office in that city, the need to raise the level of (PLO) representation there, and the need to evolve Belgium's position on the Palestinian cause.

In view of its political position, we consider Belgium one of the most important European countries, and we believe it can influence the positions of many states.

[Question] Will you be asking Mr. Simonet to mediate between the PLO and the U.S.?

[Answer] There are close links between the European countries and the United States. Whether we ask or don't ask, there are continuous consultations and coordination between them on all world issues, in which they consider they have common interests. In addition, Brussels is the headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, of which the U.S. is a member.

[Question] So there is a possibility of Brussels mediating between the PLO and the U.S.?

[Answer] There will be consultations, naturally.

[Question] Will you be asking the Belgian Government to try to influence the other EEC states into evolving their positions, moving from support of a Palestinian homeland to support of a Palestinian state?

[Answer] As I said, we want to evolve the positions of the European countries, including Belgium's. We would welcome any new position which is more positive than the current positions.

[Question] Before the Havana non-aligned nations' summit, the PLO agreed not to seek a Security Council vote on a new resolution on Palestinian rights. We understand the PLO did so to avoid an American veto and the embarrassment of the former U.S. Ambassador, Andrew Young. Now that the EEC has expressed its readiness to back a Security Council resolution recognizing Palestinian rights, will you be seeking a vote on that resolution again?

[Answer] Let's be clear about this: We agreed to the postponement of a vote on the new resolution not because of personal considerations, but because we don't need any more American vetoes. We consulted with the Arab states, the non-aligned states and our friends in Europe, and the advice we received was that as long as the Americans were determined to veto the resolution, it would be better to postpone the vote--especially since circumstances at that time were not conducive to any guarantees that the U.S. would not use its veto prerogative. Such a resolution must be approved by the Security Council, but if the Security Council does not approve it soon, we will have no alternative but to call an extraordinary session of the General Assembly for its approval.

[Question] How soon will that be?

[Answer] It will take some time, because the assembly is still in session now, and will be till the end of December.

[Question] The recent tour of the region by the U.S. black civil rights leader Jesse Jackson--did it in any way contribute to getting official American and PLO views closer together? Is a PLO-U S. dialogue closer now than it was before his visit and the visit of Joseph Lowery, president of the (black) Southern Christian Leadership Conference? Or did those visits only succeed in launching a dialogue between the Palestinians and the American blacks?

[Answer] This is not an official dialogue. It is a dialogue with American public opinion, more specifically, black American public opinion. This is a positive development which is sure to have an effect on the American whites, especially since the American media have taken up the subject on a wide scale, treating it as if there were a dialogue between the U.S. and the PLO.

But as I said, this is not an official dialogue. It is a dialogue with those who support the Palestinian cause, understand the Palestinians' national rights and are working to gain more supporters for the Palestinian cause in the U.S.

[Question] John Connally, a Republican candidate to the U.S. presidency, has now called for a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. In view of this position he has announced, would you want him to win in the elections, instead of Democratic candidates Jimmy Carter and Ted Kennedy?

[Answer] We would, of course, want anyone who calls for an independent Palestinian state to win and act on his call. Many aspirants make promises which they break when they take over the U.S. administration. President Carter, for instance, made a lot of promises, and broke them in a very short time. At any rate, we consider the statements made by presidential candidate John Connally a good sign where U.S. public opinion is concerned. It's a sign that the Palestinian cause has captured the attention of the Americans and become important enough to be used in their election campaigns.

[Question] What steps do you intend to take to make use of this new development, to make the Palestinian case better understood among the American people?

[Answer] We will work within our modest means. We have contacts in the U.S., not only with black groups, but also with white Americans in and outside Congress. We have many friends in America.

[Question] You don't intend to send delegates to the U.S. to talk about your case, have debates on television, organize seminars?

[Answer] We work within our means, and our means, as everyone knows, are very limited. But the Arabs can do a great deal where U.S. Presidential candidates are concerned. They can exert pressure--through their oil and the enormous amounts of money they have in American banks.

ISLAMIC CONGRESS STATES' CONFERENCE HELD IN NEW YORK

LD161013 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 10 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[Excerpt] New York--Habib Chatti, the new secretary general of the Islamic Congress, has told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the Islamic states will do everything in their power to bolster the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's rights and to liberate Jerusalem. He added that the Palestinian issue is the cause of every Muslim. He said that he will work to resolve the current disputes among some Islamic states and unite their ranks so that "we will be able to confront our numerous enemies."

Chatti was unanimously elected new secretary general of the Islamic Congress Monday evening, 8 October.

The Islamic states held a conference in the UN building in New York last Monday upon the recommendation adopted at the Fes conference in Morocco that the next conference be convened in New York at the foreign ministerial level.

The conference was chaired by the special envoy of King Hassan who, as representative of the Islamic group, had earlier met with Pope John Paul during the pope's visit to New York and briefed him on the Islamic states' attitude to the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestinian Arab rights and called for complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

There were two items on the conference agenda: Amendment of the Islamic Congress charter and the election of the congress' new secretary general.

The discussion of the first item was postponed because the charter could be amended only after the member states' governments had been consulted and their approval of the amendments obtained--a matter which takes a long time.

Regarding the second item, a difference of opinion occurred when the congress Asian states' representatives demanded that the post of secretary general be held in rotation --by an Asian, then by an African, then by an Arab--according to a specific geographical classification.

Kuwaiti Ambassador 'Abdallah Bisharah strongly opposed this attitude and said that geographical classification was rejected in Islam because Muslims are a nation, not states.

Libyan Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali 'Abdallah at-Turayki then spoke, saying: There are no states or borders in Islam as a whole, and the Muslim is chosen on the basis of his abilities." He then proposed that French intervention in central Africa be denounced, saying: "This interference is directed against Islam."

Jordanian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim then presented a review of the latest developments in the West Bank, the Israeli installations in Jerusalem and the Israeli occupation authorities' practices against Arab citizens.

Minicommittee

Lebanese UN Representative Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni then proposed that the meeting be adjourned for consultations among the nominees. His proposal was accepted and a mini-committee was formed under the chairmanship of Morocco, with Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Cameroon as members. The conference participants met again later in the afternoon and elected former Tunisian Foreign Minister Habib Chatti as the congress' new secretary general.

The conference participants also agreed to elect secretaries general in rotation, beginning with one from the Arab countries (including the North African states), followed by an Asian and then an African.

ARAB CONTACTS TO FOLLOW SYRIAN PRESIDENT'S RETURN FROM USSR

JN171536 Doha QNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 17 Oct--The QNA correspondent in Kuwait has learned that when Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad returns from Moscow he will send high-ranking envoys to the area states to acquaint its leaders with the results of his talks there, particularly those related to Arab and Palestinian issues.

Informed sources told the correspondent that during the next few days, Jordan will make intensive contacts with the Arab states regarding the fateful Arab issues, particularly a plan for joint Arab action in the coming stage.

Those sources added that high-ranking Jordanian delegations will tour this region as well as other Arab states for this purpose. Other delegations from the Palestinian resistance will shortly make similar tours within this framework.

The correspondent says that these visits come within the framework of intensive Arab activities and contacts to define the nature and requirements of the forthcoming stage, especially the proposed Arab summit.

BAHRAIN

JORDANIAN CROWN PRINCE HASAN ARRIVES 17 OCT

JN171448 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1415 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 17 October--Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan arrived here today on an official 3-day visit to Bahrain. Crown Prince Hasan was met upon arrival by Heir Apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, ministers, Jordanian Ambassador to Bahrain Musa al-Kilani and several Bahraini officials.

In a statement to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, the Bahraini heir apparent described Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Bahrain as a sincere, fraternal visit which affirms the existing strong ties. His Highness Shaykh Hamad added: This visit is part of the visits exchanged between the two states and of Crown Prince Hasan's continuous activities in our Arab and Islamic world to sound out developments and changes which necessitate continued contacts to achieve world peace.

Meets Amir

JN171555 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1550 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 17 October--His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, amir of Bahrain, this evening received here Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal and his delegation.

The meeting was attended by Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Heir Apparent and Defense Minister His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, and Jordanian Ambassador to Bahrain Musa al-Kilani. During the meeting, talks were held on bilateral relations and issues of joint interest.

Heir Apparent Meets

JN180931 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0855 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 18 October--Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, the Bahraini heir apparent and defense minister, met with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan, who is currently visiting Bahrain. The meeting was attended by Staff Col Shaykh Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahraini defense forces, and Musa al-Kilani, the Jordanian ambassador to Bahrain.

During the meeting, existing bilateral relations and ways of consolidating them in all fields were reviewed. Viewpoints were also exchanged on current developments in the Gulf region in particular and the Arab and international arenas in general, and problems of mutual interest were discussed.

KUWAIT

SIX GULF STATES TO DEVELOP RELATIONS WITH IRAN TO MAXIMUM

LD180830 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Rashid ar-Rashid, Kuwaiti under secretary for foreign affairs, said in a statement published here today that the foreign ministers of the six Arab Gulf states agreed at a conference recently held in At-Ta'if to develop relations with Iran to the maximum.

Ar-Rashid told the Kuwaiti AL-ANBA that the foreign ministers of Kuwait, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the UAE, Bahrain, Qatar, and the Sultanate of Oman have discussed their countries' relations with Iran and agreed "on the need for action by all to develop relations and cooperation with neighboring Iran as far as we can, in view of our Islamic fraterntiy and links of common interest with it."

The Kuwaiti under secretary for foreign affairs, who accompanied Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah during his visit to At-Ta'if, denied the conference of Gulf ministers meant in any way the creation of a specific axis in the region. He said that the conference was nothing more than continuation of the meeting which the ministers began in New York, while attending part of the meetings of the UN General Assembly, and at which they agreed to hold another meeting to complete discussion of the topics raised, the most important being the current Arab situation.

SAUDI ARABIA

TEXT OF FAHD'S STATEMENT TO LONDON PAPER

LD171511 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 11 Oct 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau report by 'Abdallah Jifri]

[Text] Jidda--In a statement to the newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, Saudi King Khalid's deputy, Crown Prince Amir Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has answered the Egyptian political and propaganda campaign against the Saudi Arabian Kingdom, refuted its objectives and accused those responsible for it of attempting to cover up their failure in the political and economic fields.

Amir Fahd said: "This campaign aims at sowing the seeds of malevolence and hatred among the Arab peoples, but it will not succeed in dividing the Egyptian people from the Saudi people, both of whom are bound by a centuries-old relationship of good-neighborliness, common creed and language, and unity of blood."

Amir Fahd added: "Those who allege that the kingdom is seeking to starve the Egyptian people are not stating facts but are trying to hold others responsible for their own failure and mistakes in the economic and political domains because they cannot confront their masses with the bitter facts created by their erroneous policies."

Amir Fahd said: "The kingdom stood on Egypt's side during the regimes of Presidents 'Abd an-Nasir and as-Sadat out of its belief in its commitments and duties toward the fraternal Egyptian people. We need not recall that the kingdom gave great political, economic and military support to Egypt during the first 8 years of President as-Sadat's regime."

Replying to a question by the newspaper on the Saudi Arabian Kingdom's treatment of Egyptians working in the kingdom, Amir Fahd said: "Thousands of Egyptian workers, teachers and doctors are working in the kingdom. Our country and our hearts are open to the fraternal Egyptian people because we appreciate the Arab-Islamic fraternity which binds us to the Egyptians. We also appreciate the great historical role the Egyptian people have played in building Arab and Islamic civilization, in propagating Arab ideology, culture and civilization and in defending the Arab and Islamic homeland against invaders and aggressors. We consider that anyone seeking to harm the Egyptian people is seeking to destroy one of the important and fundamental pillars of the Arab nation."

Amir Fahd added: "Based on the Baghdad summit resolutions, our attitude to the Egyptian regime was adopted in the general Arab interest against a political stand which the leaders of the Arab nation agreed was dangerous and prejudicial to the Arab present and future. The resolutions adopted in Baghdad were clear in that they do not aim at harming the interests of the Egyptian people."

Amir Fahd expressed hope that many of the current disputes among some Arab states will be eliminated as soon as a just solution to the Palestinian issue is achieved--"a matter which seems to be quite near, God willing." Amir Fahd expected Arab policy to witness in the next 10 years an era of better Arab harmony and understanding than the Arab nation is experiencing at present.

Commenting on President Anwar as-Sadat's statement that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom was plotting with other Arab states against fraternal Sudan, Amir Fahd said: It is very regettable that we should be accused of plotting when everybody bears witness to the efforts the kingdom is making to unite the ranks. Our only consolation in this respect is that our policy in this field has been known since the era of King 'Abd al-Aziz. We have never before interfered in the internal affairs of another country and, God willing, we will not interfere in anybody's affairs under any circumstances. This accusation has greatly astonished us. Had they realized the dimensions and responsibility of the words they uttered, they would not have made such irresponsible statements. I emphasize the delicateness of the phase through which we are passing; it is our duty to exercise self-restraint and keep away from any kind of vituperations, which only increase the division and weakness of the Arab nation and preclude the unity of its ranks. The Saudi Arabian Kingdom, God willing, will continue to be faithful to the trust and carry out its duty to its cause, its people and the Arab and Islamic nation.

Regarding the Egyptian press allegations that Amir Fahd was plotting to bring about President Carter's failure in the elections, the crown prince told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT: "This is really ridiculous, and I would not have answered it at all if I had not felt that it was my duty to explain these matters as they arise. Undoubtedly, everybody is surprised by such irresponsible statements, which are an insult to the people's intelligence and suggest naivete and stupidity. Otherwise, how could one believe such a strange report. All of you are better aware of the American election system, which does not permit any interference by any side, however strong it might be. Moreover, the Saudi Arabian Kingdom has always asserted that it does not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country under any circumstances, nor does it operate within axes or alliances. Our political history bears witness to this."

Amir Fahd concluded his statement to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by saying: Regarding the propaganda campaigns against me and my country, I have asked you to spare me the trouble of replying to them. Perhaps you realize that public figures are necessarily subject to attack because they cannot please everybody. This is a price which such persons have to pay, and it is my destiny to be one of them. However, my only consolation is that I gratify my God, my conscience and my people before expecting applause and cheers, disappears.

RIYADH RADIO STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ARAB MINISTER MEETINGS

LD171902 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

['Abdulah Rajih commentary]

[Excerpts] Every day that passes confirms that the Arab nation in general and the states of the Gulf region and the Peninsula in particular are in dire need of swift movement and exchanges of information and views, as well as mutual consultation on the matters concerning their countries and relating to the security and stability of their region and the interests and rights of their peoples. Therefore, any meeting held by the ministers of foreign affairs, industry, oil or trade, at this juncture in particular, confirms the eagerness of the states of the region to put the interests of their peoples at the forefront of preoccupations in order to bring about a group of prominent, vital objectives.

The vitality of the states of the Arab area, perhaps, as well as the harmony of their regimes and identity of stands, have enabled them to play a vital role in Arab and Islamic issues, preventing many explosions by unifying ranks and bringing together the dispersed nation. Thus the Gulf states have been exercising this role.

The important thing is that much as such moves are directed toward the welfare and stability of the world, it seems they will still be a source of anxiety to the forces of Zionism and those who conspire against our safety. Therefore, any meeting that takes place in At-Ta'if, Jidda, Riyadh or any Gulf capital will have far-reaching effects for those forces which fear the success of such a meeting.

Nevertheless, the Gulf states and peoples are alert to whatever is being hatched against them. They will firmly proceed toward their goals.

UAE

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS FROM AT-TA'IF, MAKES STATEMENT

JN171427 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1220 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 October--UAE Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi returned here today after having attended the meeting of the Arab Gulf foreign ministers which was held in At-Ta'if yesterday.

In a statement upon arrival, As-Suwaydi said: During the meeting discussion centered on ways to bolster relations among the Arab Gulf states in all fields. Views were also exchanged on common Arab issues in order to benefit the Arab nation and consolidate its fateful issues.

As-Suwaydi said it was unlikely that an Arab Gulf summit conference would be held at present. He said: This issue was not discussed during the meetings at At-Ta'if yesterday. He said that the issue of Gulf security, which concerns all the region's states, was not discussed during the meeting.

The foreign minister announced that his country has received an invitation from the Arab League to attend an Arab summit conference, which is to be preceded by an Arab foreign ministers meeting.

RADIO REPORTS ON MEETINGS OF AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS

NC171410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The drafting subcommittee stemming from the elections committee on autonomy negotiations met in Alexandria this morning to prepare a report on the topics discussed with regard to elections in the West Bank and Gaza for the establishment of full autonomy.

The official spokesman for the Egyptian delegation, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, said that the autonomy powers committee's closed meeting today held detailed discussions on the powers and jurisdictions of the present authority--the Israeli military rule and civilian administration--in preparation for transferring powers to the Palestinian autonomy when it is established.

The committee will continue discussion of this topic in light of more specific studies to be made by the Israeli side which is to submit these studies to the forthcoming meetings of the two committees of the autonomy negotiations in Herzliyya in early November.

'Abd al-Latif said that each side of the negotiators will submit a report to his government giving the whole picture of the negotiations and opinions. The reports will be made before the meeting to be held in London next week among Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil, head of the Israeli side Yosef Burg, and head of the U.S. delegation Robert Strauss. At the London meeting they will draw up a work plan for the autonomy negotiations in the next stage.

The two autonomy negotiations committees will hold their final meetings tomorrow morning.

KHALIL MAKES STATEMENT ON 25-26 OCT LONDON MEETING

NC172256 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has stated that the status of the negotiations on Palestinian autonomy has made it necessary to hold the tripartite meeting in London on 25 and 26 October. The meeting will be attended by U.S. representative Robert Strauss and Israeli Interior Minister and head of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations Yosef Burg.

The prime minister said that the proposal to convene the meeting came from Ambassador Strauss after the main points of disagreement became clear. These points of disagreement, he said, may be described as political, not technical, and could not be dealt with at the level of expert technocrats.

In a statement to the newspaper AL-AHRAM to be published tomorrow, Dr Mustafa Khalil says that the Israeli side to the autonomy negotiations has offered erroneous interpretations and ideas about full autonomy. Full autonomy, he said, must restore to the Palestinian people the jurisdictions that would give them legislative, executive and administrative powers so that the elected authority will not be a miniature body receiving its instructions from or under the control of a higher authority.

In his statement to AL-AHRAM, Dr Mustafa Khalil says that he will hold two stages of talks in London. He adds that on 24 October he will meet with President Carter's Middle East envoy Robert Strauss and will brief him on the latest developments since the Alexandria tripartite meeting. They will discuss ways to tackle current problems and the requirements of the next phase.

The Egyptian prime minister also says that President Carter has authorized his adviser and special envoy Strauss to discuss these matters because the U.S. President attaches extreme importance to these talks.

Strauss will be joined at these talks by a delegation of senior experts from the U.S. State Department, to deal with the differences that have arisen.

Dr Khalil adds: After this meeting we will hold a tripartite conference to be attended by Dr Burg, Strauss and the Egyptian delegation. The conference will be held on Thursday and Friday, 25 and 26 October.

Dr Khalil points out that the problem now is how to deal with the interpretations of full autonomy for the Palestinian people. He says that the Egyptian position stems from the text, spirit and principles of Camp David. Egypt, he adds, is not making new interpretations or providing new explanations. It is the Israeli side which is coming up with such interpretations and adopting a position completely contrary to what was decided on at Camp David.

In his statement to AL-AHRAM, Dr Khalil also says: This is why the London meeting is important, and this is why a meeting will be held with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who has a special interest in the Middle East problem and the Palestinian people's cause. The Austrian chancellor has taken several initiatives for this purpose. After the Salzburg meeting he will fly to Madrid to attend the Socialist International conference.

The Egyptian prime minister adds: It is necessary for us to brief Chancellor Kreisky on the latest developments and on Egypt's views regarding the achievement of a comprehensive settlement, which is the most important thing.

MINISTER GHALI RETURNS TO CAIRO, MAKES STATEMENT

NC162206 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2135 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali returned to Cairo this evening from Athens at the end of a 3-day visit to Greece that winds up a tour he began early this month. Dr Ghali attended some of the UN General Assembly meetings in New York and the European Parliamentary Conference on the Middle East in Strasbourg.

Upon his arrival at Cairo international airport, Dr Ghali stated he would report to President Anwar as-Sadat on his contacts both inside and outside the UN framework and on his talks in Strasbourg and Greece.

Referring to his visit to Greece, Dr Ghali said he met with President Konstandinos Tsatsos and Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and held talks with Foreign Minister Rallis.

He added that his contacts in Greece confirmed the strong bilateral relations and Greece's interest in the cause of peace in the Middle East as well as its support for Egypt's diplomatic efforts aimed at fulfilling the Palestinian people's legitiate rights.

U.S. DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY PERRY ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC171458 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1430 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct--U.S. Under Secretary of Defense William Perry and the delegation accompanying him arrived in Cairo this afternoon on a 4-day visit to Egypt.

During this visit Perry is scheduled to meet with Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Perry was received at Cairo international airport by Assistant Defense Minister Maj Gen Jamal as-Sayyid and senior armed forces officers.

Begins Talks

NC171642 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1620 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 Oct--Talks began at noon today at the Defense Ministry between Egyptian Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and U.S. Under Secretary of Defense William Perry, who arrived in Cairo earlier today.

A responsible source at the Defense Ministry stated after the meeting that the 1-hour discussions between the Egyptian and the U.S. sides dealt with aspects of cooperation in the field of military production, before the protocol on this is signed.

The U.S. under secretary of defense is accompanied by four senior experts from the Defense Department.

The U.S. delegation will visit some Egyptian military plants tomorrow.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE CHIEF LEAVES FOR KHARTOUM, MOGADISHU

NC171909 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1828 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 17 October--Hasan Kamil, chief of the president's office, left Cairo this evening for Khartoum en route to Mogadishu at the head of an Egyptian delegation for a visit to Somalia that will last several days.

During his visit to Somalia, Hasan Kamil will attend celebrations marking the country's 10th independence anniversary.

PRESS ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS POLICY, AL-ASAD MOSCOW VISIT

NC180830 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 18 Oct 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Excerpts] In its editorial today the newspaper AL-AHRAM affirms that Israel will be making a serious mistake if it imagines that Egypt will keep silent and not denounce its policy on settlements in the occupied West Bank. Egypt will never keep silent about this policy. Israel is more aware than anybody else that this policy undermines the desire for peace in the Middle East.

Concluding its article the paper says: Israel says it wants peace and reconciliation in the area, but what it is doing makes it impossible to achieve the peace which it is seeking.

Commenting on Hafiz Al-Asad's visit to Moscow the newspaper AL-AKHBAR says: All signs confirm that Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow was not a success as far as he is concerned and that the Soviets have dotted the i's and defined the features of the situation regarding Soviet cooperation and what Al-Asad wants from this cooperation.

The paper says that this outcome was expected before the visit had started and it became clear after the visit started and ended with Al-Asad's departure from Moscow for Armenia on the flimsy pretext of a 24-hour rest.

The paper points out that Al-Asad's talks were held with Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin. The closed and open talks lasted a total of 4 hours. An official joint communique issued on the visit included only the familiar Soviet jargon and general remarks with nothing specific.

The paper adds: Political observers have noted that this joint communique did not refer to the Camp David agreements, although the dinner speeches stressed the opposition to these agreements. Observers think that the Soviets did not refer to this opposition in the official communique because they do not want to be left out of the contacts on a peaceful settlement.

The paper affirms that Al-Asad sensed the lukewarm Soviet attitude toward him during this visit, and that he found himself, in Soviet eyes, less than what he expected. His nerves could not bear what he saw and heard, and so he left Moscow for Armenia for recuperation before returning to Damascus in this bad psychological state.

The paper adds: The outcome of Al-Asad's visit to Moscow appeared more clearly in Damascus than it did in the circumstances surrounding the visit. For the first time the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH, the organ of the 'Alawite Ba'th Party and the Al-Asad regime, came out with a strong attack against what it called officials who do not appreciate or sense the trust of responsibility and who put the blame for the internal situation in Syria on Israel, U.S. imperialism and the Camp David agreements.

The paper points out that the Ba'th newspaper explicitly admits that the Syrian people live as victims of crises in daily livelihood and crises of bribery and exploitation.

The paper says that this is a clear Ba'thist admission, explaining the reality of the internal situation in Syria. This admission is the result of the critical situation in which the 'Alawite Ba'thist regime finds itself. The publication of this strong article in anticipation of Al-Asad's return from Moscow and Armenia is tantamount to an announcement of a major action which Al-Asad intends to undertake. The aim of this major action will be to purge the regime and replace the officials in the hope of ending the corruption which has aroused the people against him and has made him lose the confidence of the Soviets, who are the main guarantee for his presence.

AL-AKHBAR asks: Can al-Asad do this? How can he expel those 'Alawite Ba'thists from their positions while they are his mainstay and support? Truly, Al-Asad is in a serious dilemma. The people, who cannot find bread, have risen against him, and his visit to Moscow proved to him that the Soviets are no longer reassured about his collapsed position in his country. Al-Asad's visit to Moscow was fruitless. It only defined the features of the imminent and inevitable end of Al-Asad and his 'Alawite regime.

Further on Al-Asad

NC1609Ø5 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0700 GMT 16 Oct 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Oct--Commenting on Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to Moscow, which began yesterday, AL-AKHBAR says that this visit has a long history full of events depicting both the nature of the Soviets and their policy of restraining their followers by false promises to serve their purposes and objectives. The paper adds: The history of this visit began on the first day of the start of the rejectionist movement when Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko went to Damascus to arrange with Al-Asad and the officials in the 'Alawite Ba'th the various steps of this movement. He told Al-Asad that he would become the leader of the resistance and steadfastness front and that the Soviet Union will not leave Syria alone in the battle but provide it with all the military, political and economic support required for this battle.

AL-AKHBAR goes on: Al-Asad was in high spirits after this Soviet promise. He toured all Arab states telling them that he was the leader of the battle of resistance and steadfastness and that it was their duty to support him in this battle. After this tour, Al-Asad sent a military delegation under the leadership of his defense minister to Moscow to discuss the arms to be supplied to Syria for the battle. The Syrian minister could find nobody to listen to him, and he cut his visit short and returned to Damascus.

The paper then says: Al-Asad applied for himself to visit Moscow but the Soviet leaders asked him to work out a unity with Saddam Husayn to confront the great battle together. Despite the deep-rooted differences between the two sides, Al-Asad went to Baghdad where both maintain to have worked out a comprehensive unity and to have decided to open the Iraqi-Syrian border enabling the Iraqi forces to move to the eastern front. However, the unity was not established, the forces did not move and the Soviet arms did not reach Al-Asad. Al-Asad insisted again on making his visit but to no avail. One year after receiving the application, Moscow finally authorized the visit and fixed last June--5 months ago--as the date. The 'Alawite Ba'thist information media carried daily reports about this promised visit, but it was announced at the last moment that the visit was postponed indefinitely due to Soviet President Brezhnev's ill health.

AL-AKHBAR adds: Al-Asad continued applying for the Moscow visit monthly, particularly after the horrible events, currently sweeping Syria, threaten the removal of the 'Alawite Ba'thists, whose continued presence in power depends on Soviet support. It was announced a few days ago that 19 October was set as the date for the visit, but it began yesterday, 4 days ahead of schedule. It was announced that the visit will last 2 days only and include the travel time.

AL-AKHBAR further says: Subject to deliberation and even suspicion is the fact that shortly before Al-Asad's visit, the Soviet Union announced that Brezhnev was still sick and that he will not participate in the official ceremony on the occasion of the visit or in the negotiations to be held. This is significant in the light of experience with the Soviets. By this announcement, the Soviets want to tell Al-Asad that Brezhnev is sick, that he is the man to make the final decision, and that all Al-Asad can expect from his negotiations are promises which must be submitted to Brezhnev for decision upon his recovery.

The paper asserts that Al-Asad will not return from this visit--which has a long history --with more than these promises because:

1. This is the Soviets' known and customary policy.

2. The Soviets know that at this particular time Al-Asad and his Ba'th Party are on shaky ground and they do not like betting on a losing horse.

3. The Soveits, as one political commentator puts it, want a guarantee that they will not be left out of actual participation in the moves toward peace.

This, the paper concludes, is the beginning and end of Al-Asad's visit to Moscow.

ROSE AL-YUSUF SAYS EGYPT TO LAUNCH NEW MOVE IN AFRICA

LD180823 Cairo ROSE AL-YUSUF in Arabic 15 Oct 79 p 13 LD

[Mahmud Dhihni article: "Our Diplomatic Move To Begin With Africa; Nonalinement and International Socialism To Safeguard the Continent's Interests]

[Text] Egyptian diplomacy is preparing to launch on the African Continent a new and intensified diplomatic action that would include more than 14 East, Western and Central African states.

Vice President Husni Mubarak is expected to direct this action, which is to be launched at the end of this month. Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and other senior officials will take part in this action, which will last a month and cover all the major countries such as Senegal, the Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zaire, Liberia and others.

Egyptian diplomacy's choice of Africa as the first stage of this action is due to the following reasons.

The role of the OAU member states at both the Monrovia conference and the nonalined summit conference and, more recently, at the General Assembly--a role that contributed to aborting the Havana resolutions and preventing those resolutions from affecting the General Assembly session, as well as aborting the Iraqi draft resolution submitted to the nonalined foreign ministers' meeting in New York this week concerning Egypt's African role and condemning the peace treaty and the Camp David agreements;

The close link between Egypt's interests and the African world interests in the light of Egypt's African role which, it must be admitted, was weakened during the years of military and political confrontation with Israel.

With regard to Arab-African relations which are now the cornerstone in the fields of political and economic development, Egypt attaches great importance to these relations because it believes that the Arab role in Africa has recently become a combination of a desire to promote self-interest and gain spheres of influence with ineffective, poor and conditional aid by the African Arab states and the Arab Gulf states to the African capitals. The majority of these capitals no longer accept this role.

The involvement of Egyptian-African relations in the international conflict between the two superpowers in which Africa has become the major theater threatens a resumption of cold war and polarization in the African Continent and consequently threatens political independence, and, therefore, prompts the need to reestablish the concepts of nonalinement and strictly apply them to African affairs.

What makes the reestablishment of the major concepts and principles of nonalinement in Africa even more important is the fact that the African states now make up more than half of the nonalined countries and more than one-third of the Third World countries.

Therefore, it is not unlikely that invitations to a summit conference of the nonalined African states will be issued and a genuine African nonalinement will be defined. The idea of setting up an African international socialism is also directly linked to this idea.

Both ideas--African nonalinement or African international socialism--do not imply a division or disruption of the mainstream movement but rather an enrichment of it.

SADDAM HUSAYN DENIES CUBAN TROOPS PRESENT

JN171631 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 17 October--President Saddam Husayn today strongly attacked statements by U.S. officials on the alleged presence of Cuban soldiers in Iraq. He said that the White House masters know for a fact that there is not a single foreign soldier on Iraqi soil. The president added that U.S. imperialism can no longer tolerate the revolution in Iraq. It is fighting the Ba'th Party because it does not want this party to perform its role in combatting injustice, exploitation and persecution.

This came in a speech by President Saddam Husayn to a large crowd in holy An-Najaf, 150 kms west of Baghdad, during a visit to the holy city today.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the Arabs are capable of defending their land, honor, dignity, and principles without any assistance from any foreigners, no matter how close or friendly they are. He said that the sons of Iraq are masters of their land, which has no room except for its sons and the sons of the Arab nation. The sons of Iraq will remain faithful not only to Iraq but also to the Arab nation and they will fight injustice wherever it exists.

The president said: Iraq will fight and triumph against injustice everywhere with the swords of Imam 'Ali, Husayn, Khalid ibn al-Walid, Saladin, all Arab strugglers and Islamic leaders of the land of Arabism and of the message of Islam.

President Saddam Husayn said that the sons of Iraq and the Arab nation should revive the heavenly values and express them by adopting justice on earth through the principles of the Ba'th Party that are inspired by the values of heaven and the message of Islam.

The president then prayed at the grave of Imam 'Ali ibn Abi Talib and met with religious leaders. He then toured the city in a convertible amidst the citizens who had gathered to greet him.

BRIEFS

DONATION TO DOMINICAN REPUBLIC--Baghdad, 17 October--It was officially announced here today that the RCC has decided to donate $1 million on behalf of the Iraqi republic to the Dominican Republic, to help offset the damages caused by Hurricane David. Official circles stated that the donation is aimed at strengthening the ties of bilateral friendship and solidarity. [Text] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN]

NEW INA CHIEF--Baghdad, 18 October--Taha Yasin al-Basri has assumed his post as chairman of INA Board of Directors. The 40-year-old Al-Basri occupied this post for 3 years beginning in 1973, following which he was appointed Information Ministry under secretary and then press counselor in Washington. He was also deputy editor-in-chief of the English-language paper BAGHDAD OBSERVER and head of the INA office in Beirut. [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN]

MINISTER OF JUSTICE SPEAKS ABOUT DETAINEES

NC171520 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Excerpt] At 1130 President Ilyas Sarkis presided over the cabinet meeting held at the presidential palace which attended by Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and the ministers. The meeting continued until 1345.

After the meeting, Minister of Justice and Information Yusuf Jubran was asked: What were the most prominent topics discussed in today's cabinet meeting?

The minister answered: As usual, His Excellency President Sarkis started the proceedings by briefing the ministers on the pending Arab summit conference and on the current security situation in the country. As for the Arab summit conference, we must wait some time, perhaps until the end of the week, to determine the final dates and place for the conference.

He continued: Concerning the detainees, matters are relatively quiet. The state is making efforts to induce the parties concerned to free all detainees.

Regarding the efforts to induce the various parties to free all those who were kidnaped, the minister was asked: What happened to your efforts?

He replied: As a matter of fact, efforts are still being made and my main concern is to make sure, first of all, that the detainees are still alive. Thank God, I am now sure of this. All the detainees are still alive and are being treated well. We are trying to remove the obstacles with the various parties so as to enable the detainees to return to their homes soon.

The minister was then asked if a specific date had been set for the return of these detainees. He replied that no date has been set as yet.

The next question was: Has a judicial note been dispatched for the extradition of some of those who were detained abroad?

Minister Jubran replied that this question was not discussed, that extradition in the judicial sense refers to a person who has committed a crime in another country, and that in this case, the use of the world extradition is, in the judicial sense, not correct. He added that in his capacity as the justice minister, he has no information proving that there are detainees outside Lebanon.

The minister was then asked: Assuming it transpires that there are in fact detainees abroad, what would the state's attitude be, and how can it effect the return of those detainees?

He answered: The state will deal with this matter if and when it comes up and when it obtains proof that there are such detainees. In that case the state will carry out its national obligations.

To the statement that there is a large number of detainees about whom the state has no information, the minister said: One thing must be clear, namely: When a person is abducted, anyone responsible for this person must inform the public prosecution and submit a request outlining the manner and circumstances in which the abduction took place. The public prosecution has no such requests at present. Therefore, as the justice minister, I cannot rely on reports and rumors; I can only rely on the evidence at hand.

It is possible that there are many detainees with this party or that organization, and perhaps even more than the newspapers actually reported. In accordance with the court rules I must have pertinent information about detainees and abductees, but at present the Justice Ministry has no pertinent evidence. Also, I have not been approached on this subject by anyone before. As justice minister, I take an interest in anyone who approaches me in this respect--be he here or there [as heard].

The cabinet secretary general, Dr 'Umar Musayki, gave the following official information: The cabinet discussed the general situation and the situation in the south. The cabinet took note of the latest developments, contacts and efforts related to matters of interest to Lebanon.

VOL REPORTS PALESTINIAN HARASSMENT IN SOUTH

NC171616 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has received calls from citizens in the south complaining of Palestinian harassment. They asserted that the Palestinians have changed the course of water and expropriated land.

Ten days ago Palestinian pockets in Az-Zahrani area prevented the waters of (At-Tasi) spring from reaching the townships of Al-Qurayyah, Al-Mujaydil, 'Ayn Ad-Dulb, Kafr Hatta, Kafr Milki, Kafr (Dib), Kafr (Shimal) and Dulbayah and converted these towns into Palestinian posts. Other Palestinians expropriated land owned by a southern citizen in Kafr Mili and built houses on it.

ISRAELI WARPLANES OVERFLY SOUTH, CALM PREVAILS

NC171302 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondents in the south report that comparative calm is now prevailing in the area of tension. Israeli warplanes resumed their reconnaissance flights over armed Palestinian and leftist positions in the area. Israeli patrols, supported by tanks, have been sighted in the hills overlooking the Palestinian positions.

The Palestinians have deployed observation patrols along the Lebanese coast from Khaldah to Sidon as a precaution against Israeli surprise moves.

AS-SAFIR ON U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN

NC161145 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 15 Oct 79 p 2 NC

['Izzat Safi article entitled "The Future of Lebanon With Carter."

[Text] For the first time in U.S. history, the Arab question has entered the U.S. presidential election contest between the Republicans and the Democrats. It can even be said that this campaign has begun in the Arab arena and will therefore become heated because the matter is connected with two interlinked issues--satisfying Israel and pleasing the Arabs.

In this context Lebanon enters the U.S. elections as an indivisible part of the Arab question. This is because it is impossible to continue to satisfy Israel without this being to a large extent at the expense of Lebanon. It is also impossible to reconcile the Arabs unless Israel stops its evil against Lebanon.

The outcome depends on the U.S. administration's decision vis-a-vis the PLO and the right of the Palestinians to determine their future and establish their state on their land. The time for such decisions during President Carter's term in office has passed because Carter is nearing the end of his term.

Every U.S. President who reaches this stage refrains from adopting decisions resulting in a change of policy. This is because his influence in Congress and with official institutions has abated and his popularity among the public has dropped. This is the stage where he draws up plans for a new term. He wants to get off to a strong start in order to be able to adopt decisions involving a change in policy.

Every leader--both in America and elsewhere--starts off strong but does not immediately adopt decisions involving a change in policy. This is done on the pretext that the initial period of the term is to study the problems and form ideas. By the time the problems become clear and ideas are formed, the term is entering the final stage when it becomes difficult to adopt decisions. This has always been the result of the Arab hopes pinned on the U.S. Republican and Democratic Presidents.

Regarding President Carter, who is a Democrat, the fact is that he differs little from his predecessors. During the first stage of his term, he spoke about a "national homeland" for the Palestinians. This was something great, but it later transpired that by national homeland he did not mean land and a state for the Palestinians. Nobody, not even Carter, has yet been able to understand what a national homeland for a people means if this homeland is not represented by land for this people and by their absolute right to establish their state and exercise sovereignty over their land.

It is also a fact that Carter differed little from his predecessors when he adopted a "policy-changing decision" on the Palestinian question. This decision divided the Arab ranks by ousting the As-Sadat regime from the battle and by involving it in a separate peace with Israel.

Carter is now preparing to wage the campaign for another term and one of his slogans is the continuation of the "Camp David" policy--the continuation of the confrontation with the Arab states to impose capitulation on them and insure complete and permanent stability for Israel and strength and impregnability for As-Sadat's regime.

Therefore, President Carter's attitude is known to the Arabs and they do not have to learn about his policy-changing decisions. As for Lebanon, its future with Carter is known--support for Israel to destroy the south and those in it.

This is why Carter's primary Republican rival in the presidential elections is trying to launch his campaign in the Arab countries by announcing his attitude, which calls for the withdrawal of Israel from the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan and for giving the Palestinians the right to establish an independent state. This position, which was announced by Republican John Connally, is bound to make the Arabs side with him during the elections. The Arabs, however, do not possess an electioneering force in the United States aginst the Jews. They do, however, possess oil, which is being introduced in the U.S. presidential election campaign to the extent of the exaggeration that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia together with other Arab oil states will seek the downfall of Carter.

Whether it is As-Sadat or Begin who is behind this exaggeration or whether this exaggeration is naive, as Prince Fahd has described it, or whether it has some influence, the Arabs now have another strength to be added to the oil in the U.S. elections: This is the strength of the black voters who support the PLO. Their position began shaking the equations in the presidential elections and detonating political, national and class disputes between them and the American Jews.

It is now up to the Arabs to know how to safeguard their gains at least.

FOREIGN MINISTER KHADDAM INTERVIEWED BY AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN132012 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 13 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 13 October--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has asserted that Syria constitutes a stumbling block vis-a-vis the Camp David policy. It also constitutes the main link in Arab steadfastness toward this policy.

In statements published today in the weekly Paris-based magazine AL-MUSTAQBAL, Khaddam said that nobody can ignore Syria's role in the Arab and Islamic decision and in the international and Islamic conferences against Camp David. Therefore, the elimination of this role would bring about the collapse of the main link in the Arab steadfastness front.

Khaddam added: Hence, the intensified campaign is being launched against Syria. In light of this campaign, we can explain some of the security incidents, represented by a number of assassinations, aimed at disrupting Syria's role and even at getting it off the road. This campaign is also aimed at serving As-Sadat's policy before its inescapable fate and the Egyptian regime before this fate. Therefore, it is required to create a psychological state among the Egyptian people to the effect that Syria, which is confronting As-Sadat's policy, is in a difficult situation and that the Egyptian regime is strong and is supported by the Camp David partners.

Khaddam said: The citizen in Syria and outside asks why, when Syria confronts Camp David and peace with Israel and As-Sadat's treason, the Aleppo crime is committed and assassinations are intensified and why, when As-Sadat receives Begin and delegates Al-Azhar ulemas to welcome him at Cairo airport, he is not confronted by those who are confronting Syria's policy.

He said that there is no force which can deviate Syria from its political line, nor from its pan-Arab commitment, nor from its determination to honor its pan-Arab commitments.

Khaddam asserted that Syria has during past years exerted strenuous efforts in the fields of social and economic development. He said: We spent well over 60 billion pounds in the field of development during the past 9 years; namely, 30 times more than what we spent from the independence era up to November 1970.

Khaddam added that the hands of the state have reached every Syrian town to construct economic development projects. He added that every Syrian village got its big share of the development programs.

Khaddam said that some gaps and drawbacks appeared during the process of development. Furthermore, the primary efforts were focused on foreign confrontation, building the armed forces and preparing the economic development programs. This has naturally paved the way, as I said, for slackness in the state's organs and caused some drawbacks. President Hafiz al-Asad has on many occasions alluded to these and adopted a number of procedures.

Political and information campaigns are being intensified against Syria to divert the citizen's attention from the principal issue. He said that the Camp David partners are trying to divert the citizen's attention from what menaces his fate and the fate of his future.

Khaddam said that this picture was clear to the leaders of the party and the national progressive front. This has prompted them to hold a series of meetings to review the internal situation and to remedy all the drawbacks. The aim of the two leadership bodies was also to beef up the internal front to confront the foreign designs. They adopted several resolutions which would eliminate these gaps and drawbacks and would consolidate the internal front.

Khaddam said: It is our responsibility to remedy the negative aspects and prevent their accumulation. The steps taken by the leaders of the party and the front to confront such negative aspects is a healthy sign in our political education, because pointing out personal errors and remedying them is a matter which shows the strength of the regime and its confidence in its democratic institutions.

About Lebanon's request to hold an Arab summit conference, Khaddam said that there is collective agreement on the need to hold the 10th Arab summit for several reasons, foremost of which are the honoring of the commitment adopted by the 9th Arab summit conference providing for the annual convocation of the Arab summit conference, the general Arab situation and the need to bridge the current gaps to consolidate the unity of joint Arab action toward all issues which concern the Arab nation, including the Arab-Israeli conflict.

He added there is a main and essential reason that calls for this meeting, namely, the situation and the means to help the Lebanese state face the situation and protect the Lebanese people and the Palestinian brothers, who are continuously exposed to the Israeli aggression. There is no doubt that Lebanon is enduring several strong pains and should be helped by enduring some of these pains for it.

On Syrian-Iraqi relations, Khaddam said: I have read the statement of my colleague Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad to AL-MUSTAQBAL in which he said that "the involvement of Syria in the plot against Iraq is the plot itself." This is my opinion and that of every citizen you might meet in Damascus. I can add that during my stay in New York, coordination was complete between me and my Iraqi colleague Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. Syria and Iraq are now coordinating all that has previously been agreed upon without any sensitivities.

Regarding the Soviet stand on using UN observers in Sinai, Khaddam said: Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko has officially told me that the Soviet Union would not agree to the employment of UN observers in the implementation of the Camp David accords, whether directly or indirectly.

Regarding Europe's stand on the Palestinian issue, the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs said: There is a positive development in this stand, although this development has not reached a size parallel to that of the Arab-European relations or the historical size of some European states vis-a-vis the Palestinian issue.

He added that there are several objective factors for this development, most prominent of which are the unified Arab stand toward struggle with the Zionist enemy and the Arab stand toward struggle with the Zionist enemy and the Arab nation's steadfastness toward the Camp David policy and its rejection of this policy and what it entails. All this has played an important role, which has unveiled many secrets that were shrouding reality in Europe. This development is also a success for the Arab cause, and we should not fear this success if some quarters cast doubt on the seriousness of this development. He said that this casting of doubt means to create a feeling of inability regarding all the current issues. He pointed out that there might be a U.S. role in some of the moves of some European politicians, but the presence of this role should not cancel the practical and political results of the serious talk about the Palestinian cause which has begun in Europe.

The deputy prime minister also referred to the Arab success at the Havana summit and the resolution it issued condemning the Camp David accords and placing the Egyptian regime's membership under study. He further said: This has played a role in raising a large issue in the Western world on the Palestinian cause, the future of international security and peace, and the intransigent Israeli policy.

He pointed out that there is also another backdrop against which some try to create a state of suspicion regarding any European move toward the Palestinian cause or any Arab move toward Europe.

Khaddam added: We should always proceed from our confidence in our nation and cause. It is not at all strange if the Europeans speak prominently about the Palestinian cause, but what is strange is that this talk comes so late. We must continue our political struggle until the Palestinian cause gets into the conscience of the whole world.

Regarding the resignation of U.S. Delegate to the United Nations Andrew Young, Khaddam said: The importance of Young's resignation does not lie in what some have tried to deduce about a rift taking place in the U.S. administration; it is in the political meaning of this resignation. This meaning can be easily deduced. It is that the U.S. decision is based on the Sinai agreement and is in accordance with the U.S. commitment to the Zionist entity. This meaning is understood from the timing, because this came while As-Sadat is negotiating in the name of the Palestinians, overlooking all the Arab and international resolutions on the legitimacy of the PLO's representation. The deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs pointed out that if this had not been so, it would have been supposed that the intention was to sack a number of U.S. delegates who met with PLO representatives in the United States. A few years ago, he said, a prominent U.S. delegate met with a PLO leader. Even Young himself met with Faruq Qaddumi in New York at the end of September 1977. The U.S. administration was not unaware of these meetings. However, this subject should not be given more importance than it deserves and we should not make deductions which may not be accurate.

ATH-THAWRAH ON VISIT OF AL-ASAD, DELEGATION TO USSR

JN180907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 18 Oct 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Commenting on Al-Asad's visit to the Soviet Union, the paper ATH-THAWRAH says editorially. President al-Asad's statements confirm the success of his talks with the Soviet leadership and confirm that the visit has achieved the expected results. The president's statements clearly affirm that the Camp David policy is not only rejected by the steadfast Arabs, but also by all the Arabs' friends and by the supporters of the Arab right and our nation's struggle to liberate the occupied territory and return the Palestinian people's rights.

Thus, it is daily affirmed that our stand of struggle against the imperialist-Zionist plots in the region embodies the stands of all liberal, progressive and socialist elements in the world.

ATH-THAWRAH continues: The president's visit embodies our Soviet friends' eagerness to boost our principled pan-Arab and international stand militarily, politically and economically, an eagerness which has foundations in bases that develop and expand day by day. Our economic achievements, the October War and various military battles are tangible proof of our joint cooperation and firm friendship, a friendship witnessed in all fields.

When he takes our cause to our friends in Moscow and all over the world, President al-Asad takes a pan-Arab stand which has been unanimously agreed upon by all the Arab masses. Thus, President al-Asad is our Arab masses' messenger to all those friends, for inasmuch as he succeeds in gaining their support for the issue and stand, he will achieve success for the whole Arab nation in its struggle against the capitulatory plot which is intended to be imposed on this nation. When he takes our cause to our friends, the president aims at securing material and moral support which, through guaranteeing the elements of success and victory to the pan-Arab battle, will also guarantee the advancement of the steadfastness and confrontation stand.

The paper adds: The Soviet stand, which supports and consolidates the Arab right and our struggle against the Camp David plot, will at the same time support and consolidate all the Arab nation's steadfast states, a stand which will undoubtedly yield material and tangible realities which would, in turn, rectify the upset balance of power in the region. This will also permit our firm pan-Arab stand to progress to the confrontation battle, which Syria embodies and forms its main bastion.

ATH-THAWRAH concludes: Thus, it is likely that the defense minister's stay following the end of leader Al-Asad's visit, to complete talks on bolstering Syria's defense capabilities, is the best proof of the sincerity of our friends' serious work to interpret the reality of the talks in material realities, so replying practically to the Camp David parnters' attempts to cast doubts on the visit.

Reportage on Activities

For reportage on President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the USSR, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOVIET UNION

JN171531 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Excerpt] Damascus, 17 October--The Syrian delegation to the Soviet-Syrian friendship society, which is headed by Comrade (Danhu Danhu), secretary of the Hasaka provincial committee of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has returned to Damascus following a 2-week visit to the Soviet Union, during which the Soviet-Syrian friendship days were opened in the Soviet Republic of Kirghizia.

VOL: OFFICER ACCUSED OF TIES WITH MUSLIM BROTHERHOOD

NC171325 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 17 Oct 79 NC

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent reports that the Syrian military command has recalled Lt 'Abd ar-Rahman Mu'adda from Lebanon to stand trial before a brigadier general of the Syrian Army who is a member of the Al-Jallad family. It has been learned that Mu'adda is accused of cooperation with the Muslim Brotherhood. Second Lieutenants Ghassan and 'Abd al-'Aziz Musallam have been named prosecution witnesses.

ALGERIA

EEC OFFICIAL, BENDJEDID HOLD ECONOMIC DISCUSSION

LD180001 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The examination of economic relations between Algeria and the EEC was at the center of talks between Algerian officials and Claude Chesson, commissioner for development of the EEC. Mr Chesson was received during his visit by President Chadli Bendjedid, Minister of Energy and Petrochemical Industry Belkacem Nebi, Minister of Planning and National Development Abdelhamid Ibrahimi and the Minister of Labor and Vocational Training Mouloud Oumeziane.

At the end of his official visit to Algeria, the EEC development commissioner gave a press conference in which he discussed the state of economic relations between the EEC and Algeria.

[Chesson--begin recording] I am at the end of a 2 and a half day visit at the invitation of the foreign minister and the Algerian Government as a member of the EC Commission, that is the political organ which has the responsibility of management and initiative at the European level. It has been a long time--too long--since I have been in Algeria, 3 years in fact, and relations between the Community and Algeria have developed during this time to the extent we hoped when we signed the agreement [words indistinct]. The imbalance of trade exchanges between the nine countres of Europe and Algeria reached considerable dimensions. [sentence indistinct] The very clauses, the provisions of the agreement of cooperation have not yet been drawn up and the financing thus available is [words indistinct]. I shall first speak about relations between the EEC and Algeria. This has been prepared by a technical mission which arrived last week and included officials in our various departments who carried out excellent work together with all Algerian ministerial departments. Decisions were taken by the government to use 600 million dinars which are at the disposal of Algeria for its development, in the fields it wants, the way it wants it. [end recording]

In answer to a question regarding the Europe-Arab dialog, Mr Chesson said:

[Chesson--begin recording] We have naturally discussed the Euro-Arab dialog, all that we deem important about it, its future and, as you know, from the beginning Algeria attached great importance to a global Euro-Arab dialog.

Well, one characteristic of Algerian policy [words indistinct] that Algeria or a group of Third World countries, or the entire Third World, talks to the north, to industrialized countries, the dialog will be a global one. What is the position of the Euro-Arab dialog? In my view, it remains a permanent factor of European policy. It is not up to me to say whether it is a permanent factor of Arab policy. [Words indistinct] it is a permanent factor of European policy. Why? [Words indistinct] convergent economic interests, both in our direct relations and in the policy of one and the other elsewhere. But one must not conceal it, the Euro-Arab dialog has above all a political motivation. This moreover was said by the chairman of the community on the day of the opening of the meeting which has so far been the only ministerial meeting at Euro-Arab level. We belong to the same region, we share the interest that things should develop in peace around the Mediterranean, without external interference. This is a fundamental political motivation. We could never express ourselves in political terms because we Europeans did not want, for various reasons, to sepak of the most important problem, only political, on the problem of Palestine, and now also because we want to address only the Arab world as a whole. [end recording]

RABAT ACCUSED OF FALSIFYING IDENTITY OF WEAPONS

LD171846 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Reactions to the results of the recently planned assault by the Saharan revolutionaries against the positions of the Moroccan royal regime's forces in Saharan Smara are still disturbing the regime and causing it sleepless nights.

As was expected by observers who have been following the effects of the terrible defeats which are still being suffered by the invading royal forces, the Rabat regime yesterday insisted on putting on a comedy when it displayed to pressmen in Smara some of the weapons and military equipment of its forces, saying they belonged to the Saharan Popular Liberation Army, after falsifying their real identity. The operation to falsify the identity of the weapons and military equipment had earlier led the Rabat regime to postpone the date of the visit of foreign pressmen to Smara with the purpose of completing the final touches.

PRESS REPORTS CITED ON U.S. ASSISTANCE TO MOROCCO

LD171946 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] There are reports that the U.S. administration is ready to adopt a final decision regarding additional military assistance to the royal regime in Rabat in an attempt to bolster it in its expansionist war against the Saharans. AFP has reported that there was a meeting of the aides of U.S. President Carter yesterday to prepare the final recommendations for President Carter regarding U.S. assistance to the Rabat regime.

AL-JUMHURIYAH, published in Western Algeria, has commented on the subject of U.S. assistance to the Rabat regime. It says in particular:

Without awaiting the decision of the Carter administration, any direct or indirect foreign intervention in the region is once again an invitation to escalate the state of war and tension and to abort the peace dynamism which the peoples and the nations of the world are striving to positively (?promote). Moreover Washington, whose right foot is in the Gulf and the left foot in the Arab Maghreb, ought to learn a lesson from past experiences, because direct intervention in the affairs of a state which has been recognized by the international community and has recognized its people is a fatal blow to the efforts of the international organizations. The American people, who boast of glorifying freedom, should work at applying this freedom in a country whose sons' only demand and struggle is to breathe the breeze of freedom like the others.

JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN COMMITTEE DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD162226 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah and PLO Executive Committee member Abu Mazin arrived in Algiers this afternoon. They are heading an important delegation representing the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee. They were welcomed by the secretary general of the Information and Culture Ministry, the Jordanian charge d'affaires and the PLO representative in Algiers.

Adnan Abu 'Awdah told newsmen that the visit to Algeria is in connection with the work of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee in the implementation of the resolutions of the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

LIBYA

OFFICIAL RECEIVES U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION

LD161020 Tripoli JANA in English 0951 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 16 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The deputy head of the foreign liaison bureau at the general secretariat of the General People's Congress met with an American popular delegation headed by Mr. William Bonham, chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce in New York.

At the meeting they discussed the role of popular organizations in the Jamahiriyah and America in developing popular relations. The Jamihiriyah official gave the delegation an elaborate explanation on the experiment of direct democracy carried out by the Jamahiriyah (?and its) people to ensure their authority. He also explained some to the Green Book dicta.

The American delegation expressed the eagerness of American popular organizations to set up relations with Libyan Arab people in particular, and the Arabs in general.

The meeting was attended by the chairman of the Chambers of Commerce in the Jamahiriyah and a number of foreign liaison bureau members.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MALTA'S PRIME MINISTER

LD171020 Tripoli JANA in English 0940 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 17 Oct, JANA--Last night Colonel al-Qadhdhafi received the Maltese Prime Minister Mr Dominic Mintoff. The meeting was attended by Liaison Secretary 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud.

Prime Minister Departs

LD171752 Tripoli JANA in English 1436 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff left Tripoli last night, ending a short visit to the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah during which he was received by the leader of the Great First of September Revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud.

CEAUSESCU'S SPECIAL ENVOY ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD171748 Tripoli JANA in English 1622 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, October 17, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Mr. Vassel Boukan, the advisor and special envoy of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, a member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to the Jamahiriyah. He was met at Tripoli international airport by the head of the European department of the foreign secretariat, the Romanian charge d'affaires to the Jamahiriyah and a representative of the protocol department at the Foreign Secretariat.

SUDAN

OFFICIAL SPOKESMAN DENIES REPORTED COUP ATTEMPT

JN161057 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 16 October--The official government spokesman has denied the report on the coup attempt in Sudan that was published by the Lebanese paper AL-LIWA' and reported by INA. The spokesman said that the Sudanese citizens laughed at these lies and fabrications, for they are merely illusions entertained by the ruling Takriti Ba'th party in Iraq.

The spokesman added that this is the character of these rancorous regimes, which do not wish progress for any Arab country except under the influence of the Takriti Ba'th. This shows the extent of the bankruptcy of the ruling Takriti Ba'th regime in Iraq. The spokesman added that the May revolution will remain an example to be followed by people who neither accept subservience nor give up their dignity and independence, but proceed with firm steps toward progress and prosperity.

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT

JN161756 Khartoum SUNA in English 1720 GMT 16 Oct 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, Oct 16 (SUNA)--The Sudanese president, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, received today a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih on the outcome of his recent talks with 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The message was conveyed by Brig Gen Husayn ad-Daf'i, adviser to President Salih for the affairs of unity between the two Yemeni states. Numayri also reviewed with Brigadier Husayn relations between their countries, Arab and international issues of mutual concern.

TUNISIA

PRIME MINISTER NOUIRA MEETS WITH FRG OFFICIAL

LD180835 Tunis L'ACTION in French 9 Oct 79 p 4 LD

[Unattributed report: "We Are Opposed to Protectionism and Are Working for the Good of the Mediterranean Region, Mr Klaus von Dohnanyi states"]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Hedi Nouira had a meeting at the Kasbah Government palace yesterday afternoon with West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Klaus von Dohnanyi and the delegation accompanying him on his visit to Tunisia. Following this meeting Dr von Dohnanyi told the TAP agency that his talks with the prime minister related to cooperation between the two countries and, in particular, to EEC-Tunisia relations.

"The talks," he added, "were very frank and we noted that the Tunisian Government's positions on economic cooperation converge with those of the FRG government--in other words, no protectionism, open borders and economic aid." Dr von Dohnanyi stressed the cultural affinities which exist between the North African countries and Europe and stated: "We bear joint responsibility for working for the good of the Mediterranean region."

SHARON SUBMITS NEW PLAN FOR SETTLEMENTS IN TERRITORIES

TA151247 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 15 Oct 79 p 2 TA

[By 'Uzzi Benziman]

[Text] The new settlements plan for the Jewish year 5740, which was submitted to the Cabinet by Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon yesterday, proposes the establishment of 16 new settlements in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip, and foresees a population of 100,000 people in those areas of settlement.

The principles of settlement, as described in the paper distributed by Sharon to the ministers, mention the fleshing out of existing settlements in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza by establishing twin settlements or adjoining settlements, investing the settlements with a communal character, creating a settlement buffer in the border regions, and so forth.

According to the plan, the following settlements will be established: Rehan-D, Rehan-E, Shomron-B, Qarne Shomron-E, Elqana-B, Tapuah-B, Neve Tzuf-B, Mikhmash, Teqo'A-B, Almog-B, Qatif-E, Qatif-F, Lucifer, Karmel, Neve Tzuf, Mitzpe Gorbin.

The population targets listed in the plan call for 500-600 people in each settlement in the Rehan bloc. The Shave Shomron bloc will number 400 people; the Qarne Shomron bloc from 10,000 to 12,000 people; the Ari'el bloc 50,000 people; Ma'ale Haadumim from 20,000 to 25,000 people; and the Bet El region from 10,000 to 12,000 settlers.

In accordance with the prime minister's decision, this settlement plan was not brought up for discussion yesterday, but was submitted to the ministers in the form of a document, to be studied by them.

DAYAN REACTS TO KHALIL STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENT, LAND ISSUES

TA171050 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 17 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 TA

[By Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Last night Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told YEDI'OT AHARONOT that the Cabinet decision on seizure of state-owned land in the West Bank and the fleshing-out of several settlements does not contradict the peace treaty with Egypt.

Dayan was reacting to Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil's declaration to YEDI'OT AHARONOT that, by its decision, Israel was spoiling the atmosphere of peace.

Dayan said that neither in the peace treaty nor in any other agreement had Israel pledged to Egypt not to carry out such activities, including fleshing-out several settlements in the territories.

The foreign minister emphasized that, as far as he knew, Prime Minister Begin had not committed himself not to carry out such activities to Presidents Carter and As-Sadat, as Khalil claims.

Dayan said that at the Camp David summit the Egyptians tried to achieve such an Israeli commitment in the context of their efforts to bring about a freeze in settlement activities. However, Israel strongly objected to such a step. Dayan said: "Stormy arguments were held on this issue. Ultimately, Egypt and the United States realized that Israel would not give up its right of Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria."

The foreign minister pointed out that at Camp David Israel undertook to freeze settlement for merely 3 months, during the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations. However, Israel did not commit itself beyond that.

Dayan rejected Khalil's criticism: "Israel will not fall on its knees every time Egypt claims that we are spoiling the peace treaty's atmosphere. If we are to talk about spoiling the peace atmosphere, then what hurts Israel and me personally until this day is the need to evacuate Yamit and the Rafah approaches settlements. I think that Egypt's insistence on this issue was unnecessary. No damage would have resulted to Egypt had it agreed to leave these settlements."

Reacting to Khalil's statement, the prime minister's spokesman, Dan Patir, said last night that the prime minister had not committed himself to stop settlement in the territories, either orally or in writing.

Predicts Coexistence with Palestinians

TA161931 Jerusalem Domestic Television in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt of Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's speech in English delivered to a group of United Jewish Appeal activists in Tel Aviv about 1800 GMT on 16 Oct--videotaped]

[Text] I feel very optimistic about the chances to reach an agreement because I meet not only with Egyptians or the Americans, but also with the Palestinian Arabs. I said it and I want to repeat it: They don't want us to control them, and they don't want us to have settlements there. But they don't want a barrier between them and Israel. After 11 years that we have been living like that, none of them wants to go back to the old time, when they were not allowed to cross and to come to Tel Aviv, or that we were not allowed to go to Gaza. They don't want to go back. They want to live with us; that is to say, with free movement, free traffic, free access between Israel and them so that they can work here, then can buy here, then can go to the seashore and that we can go there. And this is said by the most extreme Arabs, that they don't want a barrier. It was no good. They want to have free borders, open borders.

This is something that is some achievement: That after living with us the way we have been living for the last 11 years, they don't want to go back to the way that we lived during the Jordanian time, they want to be mixed with us. What is even probably more important--and I want to end up with that--is they don't want another war. They don't believe in another war.

You have to remember that for years, for 19 years, the Russians were the main foreign power here--I mean in Egypt, because this is the biggest Arab country--and we had these four wars. Now when you talk not only to the Egyptians but also to the most extreme supporters of the PLO Arabs living here--I have no contact with the PLO outside Israel, but I do have contact with Palestinian Arabs who are supporters, sympathizers of the PLO--so even the most extreme ones among them say: The way to solve the problem is not by a military conflict. They tried it once and twice and three times, and you can understand that they have no tanks--I am talking about the people living here, in the West Bank and Gaza. They have no tanks.

They have no planes, and they saw what happened with those powerful countries like Egypt and Syria, who did have them, and Russia gave them all the military supplies. So what they say--I am just quoting them--is that if there will be another war, then before the outcome of the war will be decided, we, the Palestinian Arabs, will be crushed and become refugees, because we shall find ourselves between the guns of Jordan and the guns of Israel; or the guns of Egypt and the guns of Israel. We don't want it. We want peace. I don't remember a period during which the Palestinians--some of them extremists, anti-Israeli, who would have liked the Israeli state being wiped out--but they say: We don't want war. It won't work for us, for the Arabs.

Now, when they say that they don't want war, and when they say that they want peace--not that they want to give up their national objectives, but not to obtain them by military means--so the only answer is to sit down and to talk. If they tell me, We don't like you, we don't want the autonomy, we don't want to be under your control, but we don't want war, so the only way to deal with that is: Let's sit down and discuss it and try to reach an agreement.

And, therefore, I believe that it wouldn't be only Egypt. It will be the Palestinians, too, that sooner or later they will come to the table, and we shall negotiate. I hope that we shall find a way to live together. There is no choice for them, and we have no other choice but to live together on equal ground, not to rule them--it won't work--not to keep them under the control of our military people, but just like neighbors coming to an agreement, in Jerusalem and in Gaza, in Judaea and Samaria and the West Bank--whatever you call it. One Israeli settlement next to an Arab settlement; not fighting one another but cooperating and living at peace with one another. I believe that we shall see it within the next few years. It won't be done by 1 year or by 1 month, but not only during our lifetime but within the next five years.

Discusses Land Expropriation

TA161953 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Excerpt] Regarding the Cabinet's settlement policy, the foreign minister said that IDF personnel must be present in all the areas up to the Jordan River, and not just stationed along the sea coast. He explained that Israel would not be able to maintain soldiers along the Jordan River unless the area is settled by Jewish citizens.

As for land expropriation, the foreign minister said that we are not taking even one cubic inch from any Arab inhabitant. I have never heard any criticism by Arabs on this issue, he said. It is true that the inhabitants of the territories are not enthusiastic about Israel's activities there, but we are not expelling them. On the contrary, the Arab inhabitants are prospering due to the Israeli presence.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN RECEIVES U.S. NAACP DELEGATION

TA171025 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 17 Oct 79 TA

[Text] After meeting with Prime Minister Begin, the delegation of black leaders visiting Israel announced that it seeks to promote relations between Jews and Blacks. The delegation's spokesman, William Pollar, told our correspondent David Essing that the members of the delegation made it clear to the prime minister that they are committed to a strong Israel in secure borders and that they would advocate this upon their return to the United States.

During the meeting, the members of the delegation expressed their concern about the Cabinet's decision to expand the settlements, because they feel this would endanger the peace process. They are also worried about the predicament of the Dimona blacks.

In his reply the prime minister said that the settlements do not constitute a stumbling block to peace. On the contrary, Israel wishes to coexist in peace and dignity with its neighbors and does not want to expel Arabs. He also promised the delegation to look into the matter of the Dimona blacks immediately. Mr Begin added that Israel is a friend of the blacks and called on them to cooperate with Jews for the advancement of freedom and equality. He pointed out that the blacks, who had themselves suffered in the past, should not support the PLO, which wishes to annihilate Israel.

Discussion With Delegation

TA180803 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Oct 79 pp 1, 3 TA

[By Asher Wallfish]

[Text] American black leaders said yesterday they had raised with Prime Minister Menahem Begin the "possible psychological impact of new settlement in the occupied areas as a threat to the peace process" but had accepted Begin's explanation of the issue.

Delegation leader William Pollard said on emerging with his colleagues from the prime minister's office, "We came to Israel as friends. We do not represent the United States Government. We have to accept the answers which we get to our questions."

Pollard said Begin had told them the settlement project would continue in the areas in its present form.

In a 20-minute statement to the black leaders, Begin said that Israel had not and would not evict anybody to establish new settlements.

"We take nothing away from anybody. Our settlements are founded on justice," the premier declared. "Like you, we stand for justice and great human ideals. Let us always cooperate together for the sake of liberty," he said.

The black leaders told reporters outside the prime minister's office that they had raised a number of questions in a candid fashion and that Begin's answers were equally frank.

When they asked what Begin felt they might do to help relations between Jews and blacks, and between Israelis and blacks, Begin replied that it is important for them to understand how Israel is striving to bring peace to the Middle East.

"You should commit yourselves to the permanency of Israel as a state in the Middle East," Begin said.

Pollard told reporters that they had discussed "the so-called black Jews" of Dimona and the special conditions they were living in.

"We pointed out to Begin the importance of all peoples enjoying full equality, and in the light of Begin's assurance that he is concerned about the issue, we are satisfied that he will take whatever action needs taking," Pollard said.

One of Begin's aides added later to reporters that Begin had assured the delegation that the Dimona black Hebrews enjoyed the same status as other residents and that the religious question was the only stumbling block. This aide quoted Begin as saying that the conditions of the black Hebrews were continually improving and that racism did not exist in Israel, as its absorption of Vietnamese refugees proved.

Pollard also told reporters that the delegation had come committed to a strong state of Israel enjoying secure borders. They wanted to cement relations between Jews and blacks in America, and between black Americans and Israelis. He said the visit here had given the group insight into the problems and the remedies.

President Yitzhaq Navon yesterday received the delegation.

Alexander Zvielli adds:

Dr Bayard Rustin told the Jerusalem Rotary Club yesterday that today only eight percent of U.S. blacks have a negative attitude towards Israel, 48 percent are too preoccupied with their own problems to care about anything, including local issues, while 38 percent are totally committed to the existence of the State of Israel. The remaining six percent are aware of the problem, but take no sides, he said.

However, Rustin later admitted that there is a certain amount of anti-Semitism in the black community.

Among the reasons U.S. blacks support Israel are their fear of bigotry and faith in democracy, and their deep awareness of the true nature of the geopolitical struggle between the U.S. and Soviet Russia.

Bayard said American blacks are perplexed by recent Soviet successes in Africa and watch with apprehension the Soviet drive for Middle Eastern oil. It is in this respect that they perceive the Palestine Liberation Organization as one of the tools by which Russia hopes to foster its interests in the area.

The U.S. blacks will never forget the enormous Jewish contribution to their cause, he said. Jews helped them to organize, provided economic assistance, sat on their national councils, defended their accused and gave their lives in their defense, Rustin pointed out.

"What we owe to the Jewish people," Rustin declared, "is so deep that you need not be worried by a small number of those who try to confuse you and others." Both the Jewish people and the blacks are unique in their hatred of violence. "We shall never embrace the PLO," he assured the audience, "for we are against bigotry and violence."

Rustin was highly critical of President Jimmy Carter, who, he said, for three weeks had failed to clarify that neither Israel nor U.S. Jewry was responsible for the Andrew Young affair, and that Carter fired Young to prevent Vance's resignation. Rustin added that since his resignation Young had offered too many versions of his actions; and thus Rustin knows no black leader who today takes the matter seriously.

Delegation Meets Kollek

TA180805 Jerusalem POST in English 18 Oct 79 p 3 TA

[By Abraham Rabinovich]

[Text] Mayor Teddy Kollek caught the quick attention of the visiting American black leaders at city hall yesterday when he told them that he opposed integration.

The visitors relaxed when Kollek explained that Jerusalem had always followed a multicultural policy which enabled the various ethnic groups making up the city's population to exercise their self-identity and apartness while enjoying equality and lack of discrimination.

"In America you have a monoculture. You all apeak the same language. We are a multicultural society. Everyone is proud of his own identity."

Despite the various aspirations of its population, he said, Jerusalem was not a city of strife as many believe abroad.

Kollek said the world was attempting to foist the PLO on the Palestinians against their own true wishes. "If you talk to Arabs here quietly after work, if they know you and trust you, 98 percent will speak against the PLO. All they have is fear." For the world to proclaim the PLO as the Palestinian spokesman, he said, was "like handing Italy or Japan to the Red Brigades and saying, 'you run the country because you can kill the former prime minister'."

The black leaders were invited by Kollek to join him in the dedication of a park in the Arab neighborhood of Sho'afat in East Jerusalem. The park was named after the late David Farhi, one of the country's foremost young Arabists. Pointing at the crowd of Jews and Arabs at the ceremony, Kollek said to the American visitors: "You see, no integration, just together."

BURG EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF LONDON MEETING: ADVANCING NEGOTIATIONS

TA171655 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 17 Oct 79 TA

[Text] The chairman of the ministerial team for the autonomy negotiations, Dr Yosef Burg, says that the aim of the meeting to be held at the end of next week in London between himself, the prime minister of Egypt and the U.S. special ambassador will be to examine ways of advancing the negotiations. In a talk with our political correspondent, Dr Burg added that the heads of the negotiating teams had decided to meet occasionally far from the glare of publicity for unofficial talks without minutes to clarify the problems that arise in the course of the negotiations. Dr Burg said that on several well-known issues the differences of opinion remain unchanged while there is progress on several technical issues.

EGYPT EXPRESSES INTEREST IN AGRICULTURAL ADVICE

TA172028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 17 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Egypt wants to hear the views of Israeli agricultural experts about problems of saline earth and the issue of pest-control. Egyptian agricultural experts also reported to the delegation from Israel, headed by Minister Sharon, about the achievements of agricutlrure in Egypt.

An Egyptian expert in citrus growing will be arriving shortly for 4 months of studies in Israel. The two countries will exchange groups of experts and information on the issue of agriculture. This was announced by Egypt's minister of agriculture at the end of the second day of talks with his counterpart from Israel, Ari'el Sharon.

NORTHERN SINAI PRISONERS RELEASED AS GESTURE TOWARD EGYPT

TA180547 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 18 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Today Israel will release the first group of prisoners from northern Sinai and Al-'Arish as a gesture toward Egypt. This has been learned by our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer. Another group of prisoners will be released shortly and transferred to Egypt.

Most of the prisoners were convicted on criminal charges. Some of them were members of terrorist organizations but did not actively participate in sabotage acts. They will be released according to lists Egypt presented to Israel after being examined and approved by security elements. This gesture was agreed upon in the meetings between President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin.

RABIN NOT INCLUDED IN LABOR PARTY BUREAU SECRETARIAT

TA141826 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 14 Oct 79 TA

[Text] MK Yitzhaq Rabin was not elected to the Labor Party Bureau Secretariat. The party bureau approved the composition of the secretariat today. It includes 22 members, among them Shim'on Peres, Hayim Bar-Lev, Yig'al Allon and Yeruham Meshel.

PROFESSOR YADIN RECOVERING FROM HEART ATTACK

TA171842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 17 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Israel's deputy prime minister, Yiga'el Yadin, is tonight reported to be feeling well in the Mt Scopus Hadassah Hospital after his heart attack. Professor Yadin became ill yesterday afternoon. This evening officials at the hospital said he was resting and recovering.

JORDAN STOPS CONFIRMING OWNERSHIP OF WEST BANK LANDS

TA161357 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Text] Jordan has stopped issuing written confirmations of land ownership to landowners in Judaea and Samaria except for cases in which the landowner proves he needs the written confirmation to attain a purchase license. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari says the Amman government decision was made after the Israeli Government allowed Israelis to purchase land in the territories. Our correspondent remarks that on the eve of the 6-day war Amman government officials carried out land surveys and registration in Judaea and Samaria but the diagrams and charts remained in Amman, since the Jordanians did not manage to transfer them to the West Bank.

OIL MINISTER URGES OIL WORKERS TO MANIFEST UNITY

LD171210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the minister of petroleum, yesterday addressed oil industry workers in the oil club in Abadan. Referring to the holy verse: "Get hold of the rope of God and do not be divided," he said: Your unity and solidarity can now be seen more than ever before. The Iranian people were not friendly toward one another for many years; the people were each other's enemies. The former regime had created disunity among different groups and classes. They deceived the people in the name of the White Revolution and Rastakhis [the resurgence party formed by the shah] and through their artificial land reforms and--making the workers share in the profits, they plundered a whole nation so that they could rule over us. They even created various groups among the workers and also created the same divisions and differences among government employees, so much so that every organization had its own particular regulations. Our Islamic revolution is a revolution which is not limited from the viewpoint of time and space. We have repeatedly said that we do not have the intention of exporting our revolution to other countries, because our revolution is the product of the holy culture of Islam.

The minister also discussed the workers' labor problems.

FORMER OIL COMPANY CHIEF RESPONDS TO TUDEH PARTY ATTACK

LD171307 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 10 Oct 79 p 1, 16 LD

[Unattributed report: "Hasan Nazih's Reply to Kianuri"]

[Text] Hasan Nazih sent a letter to BAMDAD yesterday in reply to criticisms of his policy by Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee. The text of the letter is as follows:

Honorable editor of BAMDAD:

With reference to the interview with Dr Kianuri, first secretary of the Tudeh Party Central Committee, which appeared in your newspaper on 17/7/1358 [9 October] I would be grateful if you would kindly print the following explanation in the next edition of the newspaper:

Mr Kianuri said: "We were critical of Mr Nazih's policy from the outset, since it failed to effect changes in any of the factors which make oil dependent on imperialism, or to eradicate imperialism's domination..."

I do not know what Mr Kianuri means by oil being dependent on "imperialism's domination."

My policy, and that of the board of management of the oil company, and consequently the government, has not been one of "oil dependence on imperialism." Mr Kianuri must, therefore, provide further explanation and detail precisely which policy in particular he believes to be dependent on imperialsim and which policy is not dependent. What did we do which we should not have done, and what did we fail to do which we should have done?

It is, of course, appropriate that he should seek the views of the prime minister and also those of the foreign minister, and then he should finally state unequivocally and explicitly what policy he would have pursued if he had been managing director of the oil company. General statements and hollow, half-blown slogans of the day mean nothing.

IEPUTY MINISTER ON NEWSPAPER BANS, OTHER TOPICS

LD170959 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 10 Oct 79 p 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "Dr Momken, deputy minister of national guidance, in exclusive interview with KEYHAN: 'If Approved, AYANDEGAN will Reappear Under New Name and New Management'"]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with KEYHAN Dr Momken, deputy minister of national guidance, gave the ministry's views on the verdict of the Revolution Court in the banning of publications, the resumption of publications and also the duties of the National Guidance Ministry. The text of the interview is as follows:

Question: Dr Momken, there has recently been some talk concerning the resumption of publication of newspapers, and it is said that AYANDEGAN soon will reappear. Would you please say when, under whose management, and under what conditions publication will take place.

Answer: The newspaper AYANDEGAN now comes under the poor foundation, from which an application should come to us for vetting by the relevant committee. If the applicant who wishes to undertake responsibility for the newspaper is a fit and proper person, he will be assigned the concession. The poor foundation has nominated someone, but it has not yet been discussed by the committee. If approved, the newspaper will appear under a new name.

Question: To what extent have you purged the ministry of SAVAKist and ill-sorted elements?

Answer: If there is a purge in one ministry without similar purges in other ministries, the problem will hardly be solved. It is not so much a question of "satanic" [former regime] individuals as of aimlessness and lack of responsibility. In the past, posts were created merely in order to give people jobs, and we have people who cannot be called "satanic" but are without any aim and outside the mainstream of the Islamic revolution. Of course, purges in the Ministry of National Guidance, the Ministry of Education and the universities have priority over other ministries.

Question: With regard to the fact that revolution prosecution office has benned a number of publications, what are your relations with the Revolution Court like at present, and does the work of the court run counter to your standards?

Answer: Our work is based on standards which we ourselves determine. We work on the basis of the press bill. The revolution prosecutions office does revolutionary work and has its own standards, which may or may not be in harmony with ours. We did not approve when recently, 1 month ago, publications were banned, but with the new prosecutor for the revolution, we have managed to achieve mutual understanding so that the past cannot be repeated.

Question: What have you done to publicize the revolution and make it known abroad?

Answer: We now have a foreign press office which is in regular touch with foreign publications, and reflects honest criticisms of the revolution from abroad as well as those arising from ill-will. But an important problem is that of replying, since the international press imperialists will do anything to defame our revolution.

As for our own publications, we try to use these abroad to reply to criticisms, and effective this week we shall have a radio program to reply to them. The Foreign Ministry and the embassies of Iran should act independently in this also, and there is a magazine called "Islamic Revolution" to be published in America.

Question: On what basis do you grant publishing concessions, and how many applications have you had so far?

Answer: The conditions and basis for obtaining confessions is the press law. So far, over 200 applications have come in from Tehran and the provinces. The committee is now investigating them.

COMMODORE MADANI VISITS BANDAR-E ANZALI 17 OCT

LD171132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the unrest in Bandar-e Anzali during the past few days, Commodore Dr Madani, the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, this morning arrived in this city to investigate the situation. He immediately left for the northern naval base, which is located in Bandar-e Anzali, for talks with officials of the province and to bring an end to the insecurity in that city.

Bandar-e Anzali is calm. This morning, at 0930 the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent reported from Bandar-e Anzali that this city, which during the past 2 days had been the scene of armed conflict between the Revolution Guards and various groups of people, is calm today and is being strictly controlled by the Islamic Republic police and gendarmerie personnel. According to this report, at the moment some of the government offices, schools and shops which are situated on the route of the funeral procession of those who were killed during the events of the past few days are closed. Also thousands of the people of Bandar-e Azali have gathered at the city's cemetery for the burial of the 11 persons who died in the recent events.

The report said the sound of shooting could be heard well into the night last night, and a number of people had assembled in Mossadeq hospital to assist those who have been injured in the recent events.

Comments on Security Situation

LD171836 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Following the recent incidents in Bandar-e Anzali, and the restoration of peace and quiet in this town, which was achieved by the officers of the navy, Commodore Madani, commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, arrived in this town this morning.

In an exclusive interview with the reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in Rasht, Commodore Madani said: The security of the town of Anzali is primarily the responsibility of the security and military forces and its security is based on the regulations laid down by the Ministry of Justice. The army as anywhere else is here to maintain the security of the people, with added help from the navy. He said that with the formation of sessions of the security council of the province, we decided that because of the probability of confrontation in Bandar-e Anzali it would be better if there were no guards and that their duties were performed by the security forces. The navy as the past, will perform its duties. I hope that with the awareness of the responsible officials, God willing, the expected peace will be restored and there will be no cause for concern.

About recent confrontations in Bandar-e Anzali, Madani said: We cannot fight everything under the label of counterrevolution. Many times the confrontations are such that violent confrontation is not the answer and we should find a remedy for it. Many cases are little problems which can be solved [word indistinct].

But those who do not have any authority interfere and complicate the issue. When these people complicate the issue those who hold responsibility will find it much more difficult to solve it.

Commodore Madani, commander of the Navy of the Islam Republic of Iran, said: We believe that if the responsible officials had solved the problem logically, the day before yesterday and yesterday, and if those who do not hold any authority had not interfered, there would not have been so many deaths and injuries and the confrontations would have ended easily. But, even now wherever we can stop the losses, we will gain. We should start here and stop the losses. He said: At the same time as we are acting within the framework of discipline and react to the violators very severely, we should know that a group of people demands their problems be solved. We cannot call them counterrevolutionaries; rather, we should find a way to solve their problems. Of course, there are a few all over Iran who are waiting for an opportunity to disturb the water and catch a fish and those are the ones who get to the right area fast. We should recognize these people, these are the big fish who are involved in all the wrongdoings. It is not only here that we are confronted with such people. Because of my duties I have confronted them in Khuzestan and other places such as the Persian Gulf. I would say that sometimes we receive blows from ignorant friends that we would not have received from our enemies.

Commodore Madani at the end of his speech asked all the brothers and sisters all over the country and especially Gilan Province to be aware so that they do not take any steps in the progress of our revolution which might prove damaging and harm the nation of Iran. He said that we should not allow wrongdoers to flourish among us. The other point is that we should not undo a knot with our teeth when we can easily undo it with our hands.

SABBAGHIAN SAYS REVOLUTION GUARDS WITHDRAWN FROM BANDAR-E ANZALI

LD171936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In an interview today, Interior Minister Hashem Sabbaghian announced that the Revolution Guards--following agreements reached--have completely withdrawn from Bandar-e Anzali.

Bandar-e Anzali was calm today, but the funeral ceremonies for those killed in the past 2 days in this city were accompanied by demonstrations and all the shops in the city were closed.

Explaining the incidents in Bandar-e Anzali in the past few days, the interior minister said: The issue was primarily a clash between the fishermen and the fisheries company. On the day of the incident, the governor general of Gilan had gone to Bandar-e Anzali to announce freedom of fishing for the fishermen, but regrettably the incident took place before his arrival and as a result of the large number of demonstrators, the fisheries' security guards requested assistance from the Corps of the Revolution Guards. As a result of an opening of fire, three persons were killed.

He added: In the course of the funeral of one of these three persons, a new clash took place which, according to reports which have reached us, leftist forces had a hand in fomenting.

The interior minister added: The stay of members of the guards corps in Bandar-e Anzali provoked the people and caused a fresh clash, as a result of which the headquarters of the guards corps was attacked.

Hashen Sabbaghian said: Following the departure of the guards corps from Bandar-e Anzali, the city's law enforcement tasks have been entrusted to the police and, if necessary, will be entrusted to the navy.

The interior minister put the number of people who recently died in Bandar-e Anzali at 11 and the number of wounded at 40.

He emphasized that at the start of the coming week a delegation will be sent by the Interior Ministry to the area to study the recent incidents.

RELIGIOUS LEADER ORDERED TO END DISCORD IN BANDAR-E ANZALI

LD180938 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0830 GMT 18 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A command to Thiqat al-Islam wa al-Muslimin [religious title] Mr Seyyed Mohammad Javad Pishva'i has been issued by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, on 18 October 1979 on carrying out an investigation into the situation in Bandar-e Anzali. The office of Imam Khomeyni once again announces:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful.

To His Excellency Thiqat al-Islam wa al-Muslimin Mr Seyyed Mohammad Javad Pishva'i, congregational prayer leader at the Great Mosque in Bandar-e Anzali--may his good works continue. At this sensitive juncture it is essential that Your Excellency undertake regulating social and political affairs in Bandar-e Anzali, which is in the midst of a sensitive situation, and thereby put an end to discord. But should opponents of the movement and deviationist groups embark on fomenting riots and disturbances, you should enlist assistance from zealous young Muslims to resolutely bar their way, crush them and then hand over their ringleaders to the Revolution Committee so that they may receive their punishment.

The esteemed and valiant inhabitants of Bandar-e Anzali and district should support his excellency and are dutybound to stringently prevent tension and discord.

I beseech almighty God for success to all.

[Signed] Ruhollah Mosavi Khomeyni.

PRIME MINISTRY DENIES MINISTER TOOK PART IN TALKS WITH KURDS

LD171940 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The prime minister's office, in a telephone conversation with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran last night, announced: According to information at the prime ministry, Mr Darysh Foruhar did not take part in discussions at a meeting attended by Mr Jalal Talabani and Sheykh 'Ezzeddin Hoseyni.

CONSTITUTION COUNCIL RATIFIES EIGHT MORE ARTICLES

LD171954 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] This afternoon, at the 47th open session of the Council for the Final Review of the Draft Constitution, eight more articles of the draft constitution were ratified. Our correspondent reports from the session today:

The Council for the Final Review of the Draft Constitution in its 47th open session which was held at 1500 today, chaired by Dr Beheshti, ratified eight more articles of the constitution. The articles ratified today deal with the duties and responsibilities of the president and of the prime minister. According to the article ratified by 54 votes in favor, 1 against and 3 abstentions, the provisional presidential council is dutybound to elect the new president within 50 days. Until the election of a new president, the duties and authorities held by the president are delegated to the council if the president dies, resigns, is dismissed, or is ill for more than2 months or other reasons like these.

In another article which was ratified by 51 votes in favor, 4 votes against and 5 abstentions, it is said: During the period when the duties of the president are being carried out by the provisional presidential council, the government cannot be subjected to a censure motion or be given a vote of no-confidence; nor can the question of reviewing the constitution be raised during this period.

The next article says: Should the president consider it necessary, the meeting of the Council of Ministers may be held in his presence and under his chairmanship. This article was ratified by 59 votes in favor, 2 votes against and no abstentions. [passage indistinct]

According to another article, the prime minister is the head of the Council of Ministers. He will supervise their operations, and by taking necessary measures will coordinate government decisions and through the cooperation of ministers will determine government policies and secure the administration of the laws. The prime minister is accountable to the majlis for the measures taken by the ministers. This article was ratified by 52 votes in favor, 3 votes against and 3 abstentions.

According to the next article: The prime minister will remain in office as long as he enjoys the confidence of the majlis. The government's resignation must be submitted to the president, but the prime minister will continue to carry on until a new government is appointed. This article was ratified by 49 votes in favor, no votes against and 10 abstentions.

In the last article ratified today by 51 votes in favor, 3 votes against and 4 abstentions, it is said: The property of the leader or the members of the leadership council president, prime minister, ministers, and their wives and children will be inspected both before and after their tenure of service by the supreme court to insure that there has not been an undue increase in them. The Council for the Final Review of the Draft Constitution, in its 47th open sessions has altogether ratified 104 articles of the constitution. Tomorrow's session will be held at 1030.

'ZIONISM-IMPERIALISM' REPORTEDLY BEHIND FORQAN'S ACTIVITIES

ID171115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic revolution prosecutor has announced that the leader of the Forqan group [a terrorist organization] has been identified.

The group started its activities in 1976 and from the start the position of the group and its dealings with the shah's regime was suspect. Often, members were arrested by agents of the regime but soon, without any pressure exerted upon them and without any harm done to them, they were set free.

In its publications, Forqan has called the sacred Islamic revolution of Iran the conspiracy of the aliens and by this clever deceit repeats the activities of the Kharijites of the time of Ali, may God's peace be upon him. [the Kharijites were a group who rejected Imam Ali and fought against him] the intelligent people from the time that they took part in great Islamic demonstrations regarded Forqan as an agent of the outlawed SAVAK and recognized its activities as being antipopular. The facts and the evidence which have now come to light as the result of investigations show that Forqan only acts in the interest of the goals of imperialism and Zionism. The leader of the group is in hiding and is being sought by the office of the revolution prosecutor.

TEHRAN CRITICIZES IRAQI PRESIDENT'S STATEMENTS TO AL-MUSTAQBAL

JN172045 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Oct 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Iran has not been and never will be hostile to the Arabs. There is more between Iran and the Arab peoples than the ties of neighborliness, for there is a common history deeply rooted in the years. One religion has brought the people together in the face of atheist plots. Throughout history, the Iranian hand has built and struggled side by side with the Arab hand. Nobody dared to say that this was Arab and that was Persian, except after all hostile forces rallied against the Islamic state.

These forces then began their plots by dividing the Muslims into two ranks, Arabs and Persians. These forces did not have to exert much effort to spark fire among the Muslim brothers, making use of all the incentives that could lead to further disintegration.

The plot has continued to our time. Whenever the Muslims got stronger, they poured oil on the fire of hidden grudges and stirred up the volcanoes of sectarianism and nationalism so the Muslims would kill one another. This was one of the best weapons used by the enemies at different times of modern and ancient history.

The best example of shallow-minded thinking is what Saddam Husayn, president of the Iraqi Republic told AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine. He said: We believe that any genuine Islamic revolution in any Arab country is closer to us than any revolution in any non-Arab country, even when it is genuinely Islamic. In addition to what he wants to say, that the Ba'th in Iraq responds first of all to the feeling of the Arabs whether Muslim or non-Muslim, he denies the Islamic quality of his revolution and defines his connection with other revolutions by means of non-Islamic criterion--it is the criterion of nationalism.

We would like to ask Mr Saddam Husayn why this extremism in thinking and why this concentration on Arabism at the expense of Islam, particularly at this time which is witnessing the victory of the largest Islamic revolution in Iran. The answer is very clear. He is afraid of the Islamic revolution as much as he is afraid of Al-Asad.

This trend has publicly emerged in the Iraqi Ba'th Party for over a year; namely, since the Islamic revolution of Iran became the subject of talk among all Islamic peoples. At that time, Mr Saddam Husayn announced in one of his speeches, which was published, the concept of separating politics from religion--a philosophy derived from the colonialist mentality that moves puppets to say and think what the West says and thinks.

Since then Baghdad's statements about Islam and Islamic revolution have not stopped. After the victory of the revolution in Iran, the statements got so strong that the Iraqi president told AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine: As long as the Arab revolution is playing its original cultural role, we do not feel we need other formulas for our struggle--of course, he means by formulas, Islam. It is strange to say words no one has dared say at a time when the Iraqi people and all Arab peoples have begun to call for the return to the rule of God and the Koran teachings, which embodies the salvation of the nation from oppression and injustice.

Had the Iraqi president been honest when he told AL-MUSTAQBAL magazine that he is with the Iraqi people in Iraq even if they want to change the regime--even if this change would not satisfy his conscience--he would have let the Iraqi people speak for themselves. These people have said it time and again; for they are the first people who cheered for the Iranian Islamic revolution, and they have been looking anxiously for a century for a government of Islam. They have rejected all imported ideas, beginning with 'Abd al-Karim Qasim's dictatorship, passing through 'Abd as-Salam 'Arif's sectarian slogans, and ending up with the Ba'thist ideology that is contrary to all heavenly teachings and human values.

The Iraqi people want to be on the side of the Palestinian revolution. Why does the regime stand in their way? The Iraqi people want to be united with their brothers the Syrian people. Why does the regime stand against unity despite its bright slogans? The Iraqi people want Islam, not a system of slogans and imported ideas. Had the Ba'thists been democratic, they would have given the people's will a chance and given it the right to free expression of opinion, not to gags and silencing the free voices with hanging ropes.

We shall wait and see if the president's words are mere slogans and ink on paper, or will they find their way to implementation.

Had he been honest in his intentions toward the Palestinian cause, he would have not destroyed his relations with Syria and the PLO and would have not actively sought with all his efforts to weaken the Palestinian revolution by means of informational and physical liquidation.

NVOI DISCUSSES KORDESTAN EVENTS, CALLS FOR END TO CONFLICT

TA171900 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 16 Oct 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Mysterious Hands That Aggravate the Intensification of the Crisis in Kordestan"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Our country's public opinion poses this just question: Where will the deplorable events in Kordestan, whose scope is spreading to other minority inhabited areas also, finally lead to? If in our country the response to any people and nation demanding their legitimate rights is through the bullet, missile and bloodshed, what will be the end result of this state of affairs? Our country's people and public opinion are greatly and deeply concerned, and this concern is a just one. For, as we know, the events of Kordestan were not created by the people of Kordestan. The people of Kordestan demanded, and continue to demand, that as a result of the victory of the Iranian nation's revolution a fundamental and basic transformation be effected in their situation, too. They demanded, and continue to demand that, with the expulsion of the antipeople and despotic regime of the deposed and traitor Mohammad Reza, a transformation should be effected in all aspects of our country's life. Naturally, in this process the national problem,too, could not and should not be an exception. After the victory of our nation's revolution, the leaders of the revolution explicitly declared: All-round changes will be made in the condition of national minorities in Iran and, within the framework of a single Iran, they will enjoy their indisputable national rights, and these rights will be registered in the constitution.

In such circumstances it was the duty of the revolutionary government, through honesty and sincerity, to start the implementation of the promises of the leaders of the revolution, to fulfill the just and legitimate demands of all minorities, including the people of Kordestan, and to exert efforts to strengthen national unity and Iran's independence and territorial integrity. Unfortunately, however, we saw that no such thing happened. Our country's political and national circles rightly point out that the government lost many opportunities in this regard. Unfortunately, it followed a course which resulted in armed clashes and widened the differences. The government's inconsistent policy, and the extensive exploitation of this situation by the revolution's enemies, resulted in the start of conflict and fratricide in the Province of Kordestan, and today we are witnessing events in which the blood of Iranians, be it Kurdish or non-Kurdish, is being spilled on the ground; and, as things are, even now there seems no end to this state of affairs.

It looks as if mysterious hands are aggravating the intensification of the critical conditions, and in this way they intend to deal a blow at our nation's revolution and its gains. Revolutionary vigilance must be doubled. These hands should be identified and should be expelled from government organizations. Unfortunately, however, some newspapers and even the government radio are falling over themselves in insulting and threatening the people of Kordestan; they call the Kurdish people counterrevolutionaries and rebels and in this way they exacerbate the intensification of critical conditions. The people of Kordestan are not counterrevolutionaries and rebels. The Kurdish people had a major role in the victory of our nation's admirable revolution; they struggled for the overthrow of the satanic regime and support the revolution and its gains.

A people who for long years struggled with self-sacrifice against the satanic regime cannot be counterrevolutionaries and are not counterrevolutionaries either. The Kurdish people consider themselves as part of the Iranian nation, and within the framework of the Islamic Republic of Iran they wish to enjoy their indisputable national rights. The Kurdish people want to run the affairs pertaining to their province with their own hands; to study in their mother tongue; to enjoy the right of publishing books and other publications in the Kurdish language; and all these are summed up in the right to autonomy or self-government of the Kurdish people. Those demanding such a right cannot be called counterrevolutionaries, and it is totally unfair that government authorities do not take any measures to prevent the repetition of these inadmissable accusations leveled against the Kurdish people.

Our homeland's people remember how the former regime put the stain of separatism on those who demanded their legal rights and used to spill their blood on the ground. Unfortunately, today also such a policy is being implemented with respect to the people of Kordestan. One cannot but share the view of one of the government's officials in Kordestan, who justly said that a coercive policy toward the people and the Democratic Party of Kordestan will not achieve a good result.

The continuation of conflict and fratricide should be stopped, and any action that helps the continuation of fratricide in Kordestan must be ended. The just and legitimate demands of the Kurdish people should be viewed with farsightedness, patience and goodwill. It is only through negotiations with the representatives of the Kurdish people and through recognizing their indisputable and legitimate rights that (?clashes) can be ended in Kordestan, and the independence and territorial integrity of our liberated homeland can be strengthened.

AFGHANISTAN

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION HOLDS SECOND GENERAL SESSION

GF180421 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Oct 79 GF

[Text] The second general session of the commission to draft a constitution was held at 1000 hours this morning at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin. The brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution and the initator of the first draft constitution was given a standing ovation and a warm reception by commission members upon his arrival.

Comrade Amin, in his opening remarks, told the participants: As a collective and representative body, we are all seeking to realize our toilers' wishes, and we welcome such wishes. But we cannot permit these wishes to override our collective needs, to pander to individual and narrow interests. You, the esteemed members of the commission, in spite of your different ideological beliefs and varying vocational backgrounds, must determine the nature of your society, taking into consideration the actual and potential needs of the people and their future. You must seek the best ways to liberate our noble and toiling masses from their innumerable miseries. You must ask yourselves how you render valuable and honorable services to the nation.

Later, reports on the progress of the Executive Committee and the other committees of the commission were presented in the following order:

Report of the Executive Committee, by the committee chairman, Comrade 'Abdolhakim Shara'i, minister of justice and attorney general.

Report of the committee for the coordination of government-people relations, basic rights, freedoms and [word indistinct]--by the committee chairman, Comrade Khayal Mohammad Katawazi, minister of information and culture.

Report of the committee for regulating the matters dealing with government agencies, by the committee chairman, Comrade Dr 'Abdorrashid Jalili, minister of agriculture and land reform.

Report of the committee for the regulation of justice and legality--by the committee chairman, Comrade Mohammad Salim Masudi, minister of education.

Report of the committee for regulating foreign policy and international relations--by the committee chairman, Comrade Eqbal Waziri, director general of political affairs for the People's Armed Forces.

Report of the committee for regulating the social and economic structure and the government's social policies--by the committee chairman, Comrade Eng Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning.

Report of the committee for regulating the society's political needs and the principles of the constitutional structure--by the committee chairman, Comrade 'Abdolhakim Shara'i, minister of justice and attorney general.

The reports of the Executive Committee chairman and the chairmen of the other committees, which are indicative of the committees' order, coordination and progress, were warmly received by the commission's general session.

Noting that the committees have achieved noteworthy results in a very short time, Comrade Amin expressed his gratitude and said: The commission's work further increases our expectations and promises. It is further assurance that we will be victorious in providing our beloved Afghanistan with a constitution which will guarantee a perfect society, a progressive society devoid of all exploitation which will remain constant no matter who assumes the leadership.

Comrade Amin went on to say: We will break the jaws of all liars and criticizers who charge that a society of toiling Muslims cannot build a society devoid of exploitation. We will prove that the foundation of such a society can be laid while preserving the values of the holy religion of Islam. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] constitution will be the best model and example for the toilers of this region as well as for all toiling Muslims of the world.

Comrade Amin called on all workers, peasants, patriotic ulema and clergy, progressive intellectuals, national investors and businessmen, women and youth and all toilers of Afghanistan to take part and play a decisive role in the preparation of this historic document, by submitting, with total freedom and impunity, their views and suggestions to the Secretariat of the commission.

The Secretariat of the commission reported that at the end of the session, the draft bill on the modus operandi of the commission and its various committees was debated and approved by the general session of the commission.

Every article of the draft bill was read separately by Comrade Amin, and voted on after debate and discussion. Then the official version of the bill, with the necessary modifications to certain articles and an introduction, was unanimously approved.

It was unanimously agreed at today's session that the bill on the modus operandi of the commission and its various committees should be published in the national daily newspapers for the information of esteemed citizens.

The second general session of the commission was held in a very democratic and friendly atmosphere and lasted until 1300 today.

MINISTER SPEAKS ABOUT 'CONSPIRACIES', 'ENEMIES'

LD172220 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The warm greetings and best wishes of the brave commander of the Great Sawr Revolution, Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, were conveyed to the noble people of (Kuh Daman) by Eng (Mohammad Exeri), the minister of communications [name and title as received], in a warm meeting held today in the center of (Mir Badshukur) which was warmly received by passionate cheerings of the audience.

At the beginning of the meeting, held to welcome the resolutions of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council about the election of Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as well as the commencement of the work of drafting the constitution in which thousands of people participated, Eng (Mohammad Exeri), the minister of communications, in his detailed speech, shed light on the gains of the Great Sawr Revolution and the lofty objectives of our Khalqi state towards the prosperity of the people, as well as on the resolutions of the extraordinary plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and Revolutionary Council, and said: Today our noble people continue their daily life without any kind of fear under the slogan "Security, Legality and Justice, and get together around our party and our Khalqi government.

The minister of communications gave the details about the recent conspiracies and the treacherous deeds of the enemies of the country and revolution, and (who?) have been arrested by the security forces, condemning the ill-deeds of the Ekhwan ash-Shayatin, [Brothers of Satan] those Muslim-looking farangia [Pagans], against our Khalqi state, and the poisonous propaganda of the imperialistic forces.

PRESIDENT AMIN SENDS MESSAGE TO RED CRESCENT SOCIETY

LD171444 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The English text of the message of Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, banner of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, broadcast from radio-television of Afghanistan on the occasion of the special Red Cross-Red Crescent week:

With the success of the Great Sawr Revolution, (? just the same) as profound and basic changes that have come about in the life of the people of Afghanistan, the Afghan Red Crescent Society has stepped out of inertia in the light of the supreme humanistic and humanitarian objectives of the Grand Sawr Revolution, rendering national and humanitarian services with dynamism, and in a wider scale. The tasks of the Afghan Red Crescent Society are essentially founded upon charity services to mankind, to reduce their pains and misfortunes. In the era of the dynamic Sawr Revolution it has, by gaining national respect and prestige before public opinion, succeeded to establish such a position in the family of International Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to be recognized as an active member of the family and it has cut its relations forever with the corrupt aristocratic class orders. The unprecedented assistance by the Afghan Red Crescent Society during the floods of last year is an indication of such success, rendering up to 100 million afghanis worth of cash and goods to the needy to attend to their needs.

During the first 6 months of the current year, some 41 million Afghanis [as heard] have been assisted through the destitute centers, clinics and the agencies of the society. Now that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has elected the (?course towards) social and economic and development and progress in the attempt to create society devoid of exploitation of man by man, with a view and feeling for international human tendencies for a progressive social order and that it has taken great steps as a result to the Great Sawr Revolution in the historical evolutionary process, forging ahead further towards growth and evolution, we give assurance that the Afghan Red Crescent Society is discharging its humanistic national charges in combatting against natural calamities and disasters and other unpleasant and natural effects better than before, thus rendering its humanitarian and humanistic services within and outside the country in an effective manner.

In this moment, when the special week to observe the Red Crescent activities is being commenced and when the slogan for 1979 of International Red Crescent Society--"Where There Is Calamity Red Crescent Fights With It"--is being heard, while appreciating the founder of the International Red Cross organization, the late Henri Dunantn and while mentioning the continued and successful efforts of the responsibles [as heard] of the Afghan Red Crescent Society, it is hoped that the noble people of Afghanistan, in support of the humanistic heart of that well-wishing man do not spare any material and nonmaterial help and cooperation with the society so that further successes are rendered to it in achieving revolutionary progress by the Afghan society regarding elimination of cause of poverty, illiteracy, diseases and various natural and unnatural disasters.

MASS DEMONSTRATIONS HELD IN SUPPORT OF REVOLUTION

LD162246 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Tens of thousands of the noble and patriotic people of Kabul city had launched a grand meeting in Zarnegar Park after great Khalqi marches to condemn the treacherous acts of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution. In these meetings and marches thousands of the noble and toiling people of Kabul, including secretaries and members of party [word indistinct] members of the Khalqi Women and Youth Organizations, workers' unions, assistance funds committees for the defense of the revolution, cooperatives, offices, teachers and students and other craftsmen and tradesmen, had participated, who, by giving revolutionary slogans and patriotic sentiments, condemned the treacherous plots, intrigues and conspiracies of the enemies of the Great Sawr Revolution.

Rallies Support Amin

LD162250 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 16 Oct 79 LD

[Text] To confirm and support the (?resolution) at the extraordinary session of the plenum of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, dated 17th September 1979, and of the Revolutionary Council, concerning the election of Comrade Hafizollah Amin as general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, today also thousands of our compatriots launched marches and held meetings in various parts of the country, in which they also warmly welcomed the commencement of the work by the commission drafting the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Thousands of patriotic workers, peasants, members of primary party organizations, members of the Khalqi Women and Youth Organization, members of the Committee for the Defense of the Revolution, scholars and (?divines), officials, teachers and students, carrying colorful national flags and red revolutionary placards, participated in these functions. By giving revolutionary slogans and speeches, they welcomed the Khalqi message of Hafizollah Amin, and expressed every sacrifice and selflessness towards the realization of the aspirations of the Great Sawr Revolution, and annihilation of the enemies of the undefeatable Sawr Revolution.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED IN FARAH 17 OCT

GF180420 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 17 Oct 79 GF

[Excerpt] Fourteen political prisoners in the provincial capital of Farah were released from prison today after an investigation into the status of political prisoners by an authorized commission.

EXILES RETURN HOME UNDER AMIN'S GENERAL AMNESTY

LD172158 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 17 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In the light of the full amnesty declared by Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan about those compatriots who, through the hostile and false propaganda of the enemies of the unbreakable Sawr Revolution, left their homes, a number of these people returned to their homes today in Arghandab of Qandahar Province, and through their revolutionary slogans expressed their solidarity to their Khalqi state. On the occasion of arrival of our compatriots in the center and county of Arghandab [word indistinct] a grand meeting was held, and they were received by the county commissioner, local officials and a large number of the people of that county.

INDIA

COMMUNIST PARTY CALLS FOR STAND AGAINST U.S. TASK FORCE

BK171610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The Communist Party of India has called upon the government to take serious note of the reported dispatch of a carrier task force into the Indian Ocean by the United States. In a statement, it says: All democratic and patriotic forces in the country should raise their voice against the U.S. move and demand that India take a strong stand against the United States on the issue.

MIDTERM LOK SABHA ELECTION DATES TO BE ANNOUNCED NEXT WEEK

BK171622 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1532 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Chief Election Commissioner S.L. Shakdher told newsmen in New Delhi on 17 October. that polling dates for the midterm Lok Sabha elections will be announced next week, reports AIR [All India Radio].

There was no controversy, he said, on the election schedule. It had been repeatedly clarified that elections would be over by the first week of January 1980. He would never allow the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes to be lapsed. Shakdher pointed out that the Election Commission under the law had to advise the president on the election programme and the president normally accepted that advice. He said that the government was extending all cooperation to the Election Commission to hold free and fair elections.

Congress President Devraj Urs said that the process of forging an alliance between his party and the Lok Dal has already started.

Janata Party leader Jagjivan Ram said that his party was wedded to the policy of strengthening democratic institutions. It would also guarantee fundamental rights to all citizens.

NEW SIKKIM MINISTRY LED BY BHANDARI TAKES OFFICE

BK180832 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 18 Oct 79 BK

[Excerpts] In Sikkim, an eight-member Sikkim Janata Parishad ministry headed by Mr Nar Bahadur Bhandri has assumed office. The governor, Mr B.B. Lal, administered the oath of office and secrecy to the Council of Ministers in Gangtok this morning. He later administered oaths to the newly elected members of the assembly.

With the formation of the new ministry, president's rule, which was imposed on the state about 2 months ago, has come to an end.

CPI-M IN WEST BENGAL ESCHEWS ELECTORAL ALLIANCES

BK170948 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] led ruling left front in West Bengal will have no electoral understanding with the Lok Dal, the Congress, the Congress-I and the Janata Party in the midterm Lok Sabha polls in the state.

The chairman of the front and the secretary of the CPI-M state unit, Mr Pramod Das Gupta, said this to newsmen in Calcutta today after a meeting of the front.

NEPAL

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH PRC BEGIN IN KATMANDU

BK121544 Hong Kong AFP in English 1333 GMT 12 Oct 79 BK

[Text] Katmandu 12 Oct (AFP)--Official talks on Chinese economic cooperation with Nepal began today.

A five-member Chinese delegation led by Mr Li Buxiao, deputy director of the Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries arrived yesterday to hold talks and to supervise the execution of Chinese-aided projects in Nepal.

During its month long visit here the delegation is to inspect the condition of projects completed with Chinese cooperation and the progress of projects under construction, a Finance Ministry source said.

The delegation met the finance secretary, Dr D.R. Pandey, and talked about the Chinese projects.

PAKISTAN

NO DECISION REACHED AT TALKS IN WASHINGTON

BK180450 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Oct 79 BK

[Text] At the high-level talks with the United States in Washington, Pakistan has reiterated its stand on its peaceful nuclear program and stated that it has no intention of manufacturing nuclear weapons. Mr Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs, told newsmen after the final round of talks that he explained to U.S. secretary of state, Mr Cyrus Vance, who led the American team, that every nation has the right to determine its priorities and needs in the nuclear field.

APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN] says the two sides had in-depth discussions on Pakistan's peaceful nuclear program. Pakistan delegation sources said the subject was discussed in detail. However, informed sources indicated that the two sides adhered to their respective positions on the nuclear issue.

According to APP, the U.S. delegation is understood to have reiterated its position that all questions including aid, except humanitarian assistance, remain linked to the nuclear issue. Mr Agha Shahi stated that Pakistan's nuclear program was one of the issues which had no relationship with other questions. Mr Vance outlined U.S. policy toward the region and bilateral relations with Pakistan. Mr Agha Shahi gave an assessment of the situation in a comprehensive manner dealing with all issues covered by the U.S. secretary of state. APP says no concrete decision could be reached as the talks were a part of the continuing series of negotiations between the two countries.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS ARRESTED UNDER MARTIAL LAW

BK171556 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], referring to an official spokesman, has said that a number of persons, including Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto, have been detained in Sind under Martial Law No 12 for their activities against the public order.

The spokesman has said that Begum Nusrat Bhutto and Miss Benazir Bhutto were placed under house arrest in Larkana.

The spokesman said that Begum Ashraf Abbasi was arrested in Larkana District and Mr Farooq Leghari was arrested in Karachi. The spokesman also added that retired General Likka Khan was arrested at Islamabad airport on his arrival from Karachi, and Mr Abdul Hamid Jatoi was arrested in Dadu District.

ARRESTS REPORTED IN FRONTIER PROVINCE, BALUCHISTAN

BK180231 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 18 Oct 79 BK

[Text] According to official circles, some persons have been arrested in the Northwest Frontier Province under the ordinance to maintain law and order and in Baluchistan for activities relevant to maintenance of law and order.

MARTIAL LAW RULES AGAINST FOOD 'ADULTERATION,' FIREARMS

BK180455 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The martial law administrator, Punjab, had amended Martial Law Order No 5 providing that no one shall indulge in adulteration of food. The martial law administrator, Punjab, has warned persons indulging in black-marketing, hoarding and adulteration in eatables and essential commodities of daily use to eschew this practice forthwith, failing which serious action will be taken against them. Martial law teams have been directed to carry out surprise checks in this respect. The punishment for those found guilty as provided for under Martial Law Regulation No 14 is 10 years' rigorous, imprisonment 20 lashes and forfeiture of property.

Persons who have not yet surrendered their unlicensed firearms, lethal weapons, ammunition and explosives, as required under Martial Law Order No 1, Martial Law Order 10, and Martial Law Regulation 8, have been directed by the martial law administrator, Punjab, to deposit the same with the nearest police station or military unit by the 25th of this month and obtain a bonafide receipt from the commanding officer or the officer in charge of the police station as the case may be. Martial law inspection teams have been directed to conduct searches or raids on suspected places. Anyone found in possession of unlicensed firearms, lethal weapons, ammunition and explosives after the 25th of this month shall be tried by a military court and punished under Martial Law Regulations 8 and 14. Maximum punishment for this offense will be rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, forfeiture of property and or 20 lashes and (?or fine). People have been warned to obtain this last opportunity to escape this severe punishment prescribed for the offense.

PRESIDENTIAL REGULATION ISSUED FOR BALUCHISTAN AREAS

BK170646 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Oct 79 BK

[Text] The president has promulgated a regulation to be called the Criminal Law Special Provisions Application to the Provincial-Administered Tribal Areas of Baluchistan 1979. It comes into force with immediate effect. The Frontier Crimes Regualtion 1901 has been repealed, and all criminal cases pending under the regulation within the tribal areas of the Baluchistan Government prior to the promulgation of the new regulation have been, under the new law, transferred to the tribunal set up for this purpose.

The tribunal will function under the Criminal Law Special Provisions Ordinance 1968; that is, the West Pakistan Ordinance No 11 of 1968.